

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE FRONT PAGE

For the first time since the Photograph Competition started we are omitting this week to print the prize-winner of the week. It is a picture which absolutely demands to be printed on the front page, and the space on this page had already been arranged for when the award was made. It will appear next week, and is by that veteran competitor and prize-winner, Gordon M. Tranter, 3048 First St. W., Calgary.

The following won Honorable Mention awards of One Dollar during the week: Mrs. W. B. Keightley, 212 Strathearn Ave., Montreal West; J. R. Fitzhardinge, 123 Union Blvd., St. Lambert, Que.; C. E. de M. Taschereau, Ottawa JOURNAL, Ottawa; R. Waterman, 297 Symington Ave., Toronto.

The author of the article on Spain in the Fourth Column is a Toronto boy who for some six months has been driving a motor-truck for the National Joint Committee for Spanish Relief. At the time of writing he was on leave in London. "I have confined myself," he says, "to an attempt to show who the militia are and why they are fighting, since in my opinion the prevailing ideas outside are farther from the truth on this than on any other subject."

Few Canadians are yet aware of the truly amazing improvement that has been effected on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls as a result of the magnificence of Mr. Harry Oakes, the talents of Mr. Dunnington Grubb the landscape architect, and the co-operation of the Ontario Government. The page of pictures by "Jay" in the Second Section will be a revelation to most of our readers.

THE Ontario election campaign got well under way last week, and the date of the polling will probably have been announced by the time this is read. At the present stage the Conservatives are severely handicapped by the uncertainty which still prevails as to the future course of the federal Conservative party—a condition which paralyzed their provincial campaign in Nova Scotia and has not been remedied by the Ottawa caucus. Mr. Bennett is expected to do some broadcasting later in the campaign, and much may depend on the tone which he then adopts; but the hour is already late, and if he were really disposed to say anything that would impart unity, purpose and courage to the faithful it would be better to do it now even if it had to be done in print. As things stand at present the only Conservatives who are likely to put much energy into the battle are those—and they are not altogether few in number—who feel that Mr. Hepburn with his extreme agility in matters of principle is an actual menace to the public life of this Dominion. (Some even of these are said to feel that he is less of a menace in the Ontario premiership than if he were ousted and turned his attention entirely to the federal field!) The views of this element are set forth in an article by one of their most vigorous exponents on another page.

Mr. Rowe, the provincial Conservative leader, is in the unfortunate position of having no weapons with which to enforce discipline on a party which is still rent by the schisms of the last provincial and federal campaigns. The prospects of an early victory in either arena, with consequent spoils to distribute are not first-class. His personal prestige is at the beginning of its build-up, a process which must be slow because there is little of the picturesque or magnetic about him. Some of the party elements which opposed his selection would rather see him defeated than victorious, and he has no means of bringing them to time. Mr. Bennett may put the fear of God into them, but also he may not.

THE HEPBURN CASE

Those Conservatives who still resent the selection of Mr. Rowe as leader have hailed with delight the attempt to make the C.I.O. the dominant issue in the campaign. It is just the sort of issue for promoting cleavages across the regular party lines, and for working up those emotional discharges which becloud the atmosphere and bewilder the voters. There are indications, however, that its effectiveness is wearing down, and we shall not be surprised if it takes second or third place in the actual campaigning. After all, it is not one of Mr. Hepburn's chief objects in life to make the Toronto Telegram happy.

The Hepburn case, as presented with great force and ability by the Premier in two speeches last week, contains much that should have a strong appeal to the voters and that yet cannot be loudly acclaimed by the Telegram. Chief among these items is the matter of the inheritance tax cases. Of the merits of these cases very little is known; but what is known is that many millions of dollars of presumably lawful taxes, which Conservative administrations failed to collect from wealthy estates bequeathed during their term of office, have since been collected and are still being collected under Mr. Hepburn. That the collection process, as regards these estates already "settled" by Conservative ministers, would be continued with vigor under a restored Conservative régime is ob-



ART GOES NORTH. Kathleen Daly Pepper sketches a couple of young Northern Quebec Indians on the Reservation at Pointe Bleue, in the Lake St. John District. —Photo by "Jay."

viously too much to expect, and the sums involved are such as to make a very serious difference to the taxes of the average ordinary elector.

The power cancellations, while they have an unpleasant moral aspect which is lacking in the inheritance cases, have the same financial appeal to the small power user, and there is little to indicate that his moral sense has been in any marked degree sharpened by the events of the past three years. He may even feel that Ontario has so much more company in the repudiation business that she is now comparatively respectable.

Mr. Hepburn's treatment of the civil service, which history will regard as the worst evil of his régime and possibly as the beginning of the end of true democracy in Ontario, will naturally cut no ice in the election. The value of an independent civil service has never been properly appreciated in the Province.

MUSCLE-IN POLICIES

CANADIANS who think that Canada would be in no danger from acquisitively inclined "have-not" nations in Europe if she were not protected by British armaments would do well to pay some attention to the position of Brazil. That Republic has just negotiated in great haste a lease of six American destroyers, following upon a trade dispute with Germany and the cancellation of a deal by which Germany was to purchase coffee for resale to Central European countries and to pay for it with German exports—a device which obviously had the effect of compelling Brazil to accept German goods in exchange for what were virtually her own exports to non-German countries. Secretary Hull in recommending the lease to Congress speaks of Brazil as being "apprehensive of the desires of some nations for raw materials," and adds that "if the Governments of other American countries find it necessary to turn to foreign Governments for assistance . . . it is preferable that such assistance should be extended by the United States."

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

IT HAS recently become clear why the Russians are anxious to avoid a war. They don't want anybody to decimate their population but themselves.

We suggest that in order to protect the International Settlement at Shanghai from further destruction Chinese airmen be requested to aim their bombs directly at the Settlement.

Everything is to be an issue, it seems, in the forthcoming civic election in New York, from the partition of Palestine to the cut of Hitler's mustache. The municipal-mindedness of New Yorkers, of course, has always been notorious.

The hardest decision an author has to make, says Oscar, is whether to pursue his writing career or keep the esteem of his friends.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has produced statistics to prove that people actually do live longer, thus putting out of countenance those cynics who have been claiming that life only seemed longer.

According to the Metropolitan, all children born in 1936 had a right to look forward to 60.31 years of existence, which gives them a fair chance of seeing the wind-up of the Spanish war.

Canada is an even more attractive field for such operations as these than Brazil, and Canada in her own right possesses even less of a navy than Brazil with which to discourage them. It is no doubt true that if British assistance were not available the United States could be relied upon to be even more co-operative on Canada's behalf than on Brazil's. But most Canadians will feel rather strongly that in our case it is preferable that such assistance should be extended by Great Britain. This does not mean that the United States, and indeed Mr. Hull himself, may not be of very considerable assistance in preventing the rise of situations in which Canada might need such help. The Brazilian transaction must serve as a warning to Germany that the kind of projects which she was cherishing—or seems to have been cherishing—towards Brazil are not likely to be successful. Dorothy Thompson in her comment on this disturbing affair points out that it is only within the past month that Mr. Hull has secured the adherence of thirty-seven Governments to a statement of international principles to the effect that: "Treaties must be scrupulously regarded; obligations maintained; commercial barriers shattered; and armaments reduced." Italy, Germany and Japan are not included among the assenting nations.

THE CANADIAN I.I.A.

THOSE Canadians who recall the great value and significance of the unofficial Conference on Empire Relations which was held in Toronto in 1933 will welcome the announcement that a second Conference will be held next year in Sydney, Australia, and that arrangements for its agenda are being made by a committee representing the various Institutes of International Affairs of the nations of the Commonwealth. The committee includes Mr. E. J. Tarr of Winnipeg for the Canadian I.I.A., and Viscount Samuel for its chairman, and we read with interest that its meetings have been attended by an "observer" from the Irish Free State, which

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Germans have been told that grain must be used for the making of bread and not of beer. Evidently Hitler has decided to put the loyalty of his people to the supreme test.

We are inclined to doubt the statement of the American Automobile Association that men drivers have better vision than women drivers. We have yet to meet the man driver who can spot a hat in a passing shop-window and describe it down to the last detail.

But in a really enlightened civilization, newspapers would be offering prizes to readers who did not resemble film stars.

Now that Brazil has hired six warships from the United States, the way is open for Germany to approach Great Britain with a proposal to lease the British navy.

Just when the Anti-Noise Movement seems to be getting fairly under way, a provincial election is announced in Ontario.

Esther, who has been reading about the Finsler comet, wants to know if the world actually came to an end last week, and if so, does anyone feel that the world we are now living in is any improvement.

ALL ANTI-FASCISTS

BY DAVID S. HOLMESTED

THROUGH the greenish evening half-light we could get a good view of the port from the deck of the "Helmstrath." But the proper enjoyment of the warm air and the pleasant scene was spoiled for me by the sight which held our eyes, and by the critical remarks which the mate, an R.N.V.R. man, was making on the subject.

We were watching two Government cruisers as they groped their way out of Valencia harbor on their way to bombard the Island of Majorca. Neither the manoeuvring of the ships nor the appearance of the crew, many of whom crowded together on the bridge as though to have something to do with the command, indicated much efficiency, and the mate was making scathing comparisons with a British warship, and was saying especially that even if all the officers were taken off a British warship the crew and a few of the petty officers would still be able to navigate it well.

To me this comparison aimed at the heart of the tragedy which we were witnessing. It was the same with those communications I had received from departments of the Madrid Defence Junta, neatly typewritten but so mis-spelled that one wondered whether or not the writer belonged to that part (approximately one-half) of the Spanish people

who are registered illiterates. Probably he didn't, because in Spain many are not considered illiterate who can do no more than sign their names, and I have seen the soldiers of the 5th Regiment painfully inscribing their first ABC's after the Government had decreed that all the militia should learn to read and write. That a people fighting against an oligarchy which had taught them neither how to read and write nor how to navigate ships, and had obstructed their own efforts to establish schools, should find themselves, on top of their technical disadvantage, scorned by foreigners for their ignorance seemed that night in Valencia a great injustice.

PARTICULARLY this business of branding the Republican forces as a rabble merely because they have shown technical inferiority in warfare seems to me to be fraught with the greatest danger for democracy. In truly democratic countries skill in mechanized fighting is not supposed to carry with it the right to rule, and just because the insurgents have spent all their lives in military training and have cornered all the best arms I fail to see why they are so much more deserving of praise merely for this reason than their opponents who have spent their lives planting potatoes and making wine.

The Republican militia is also accused of being composed of Reds, of the "most depressed and degraded elements in the Spanish community" (the *Observer*), combined with conscripts kept in the lines at the point of a gun.

I am not going to attempt to assess the political opinions of the militia, but will mention a few facts which may throw light on their characteristics. In the first place there are about 600,000 men enlisted in the "People's Army," or about one-thirteenth of the population of the territory still held by the Republic, according to Franco's estimate that he rules 14 million Spaniards against the Republic's 8 million. But his calculation is based on a pre-war census and many of his 14 million are now in the Republic—the population of Bilbao moved en masse to Santander, for example, when the insurgents approached. As a matter of fact a greatly disproportionate part of the militia comes from territory now in insurgent hands, because the Spaniard, unlike the Canadian who can easily be persuaded to fight 5,000 miles away, will fight only on the outskirts of his own home town, on which occasion he displays considerable courage. When the militia fell back on a town it would be joined by men from that town, who would stay with it when a further retreat was necessary. This characteristic was behind the Malaga disaster. On this occasion so many of the militia holding the town came from there that they refused to leave when its defence was no longer a practicable military proposition and it should have been systematically abandoned.

IT IS noticeable, too, that a great proportion of the best fighters in the militia come from the villages of Estramadura, Aragon, and Castile. In other words the peasants are bearing their share of a war which was started by the military in opposition to reforms instituted for the benefit of the countryside, although the parties of the Right up till the last election were able to count on great electoral support from the villages (due to coercion, it is alleged), and the Popular Front up to and including the early days of the war had to depend chiefly on the industrial organizations.

One of the two largest of these organizations, the Sindicalist trade union (the CNT), has however by its short-sightedness and poor organization (it has opposed conscription and allowed disorder to continue in Catalonia where it is the dominant party) become almost a thorn in the side of the Government now that the war has advanced to a new phase.

Although technically conscription was established in March, in practice it is very easy to get out of serving in the militia. In fact if a man can show that

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THE PROGRESS OF ARCHITECTURE IN GERMANY. Left, the once-beautiful Koenigsplatz in Berlin has been altered irretrievably into a parade square. Right, one of the buildings on the grandiose Party Congress Ground in Nuremberg.

—Photos by Willson Woodside.



"TO SERVE GERMANY IS TO SERVE GOD" SAY NAZIS

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE plain truth is, National Socialism is incompatible with the Christian doctrine. A tremendous emotional resurgence, a wave of twentieth-century Rousseauism, is sweeping the youth of the land of Luther and of the Holy Roman Empire back to a primitive worship of blood and the soil, and the spirits of the ancient Teutonic forests. The young Germany which experienced the defeat and despair of the War and its aftermath simply cannot believe in the same God as is believed in by the "rest of the world" which stands now, as it did then, "against them." For if that God were a just God He would never have allowed His German people to be so trampled upon.

Likewise they instinctively reject Christ's call to be meek, to love one's neighbor, to humbly turn the other cheek. This is a "slave religion," they say; how would it ever get them anywhere against Poles, Frenchmen and Bolsheviks? If Germany is to rise again—as they fanatically believe she will—she must throw off such restraints and free the primitive strength of the race from the inhibitions of a thousand years of imposed "foreign" culture. Only through a return to the vital laws of her blood, race and soil can Germany be re-born.

"Our religion is German," say the Hitler Youth simply. They mean by this the New Germany of Adolf Hitler. And in contrast to all the wreckage and forced submission and immorality of the post-War era this seems a fresh, clean faith to young Germany; because it is rudimentary, primitive, emotional, un-intellectual. It gives them a sense of being free from all the burden of the past, all its failures, all its complications; it saves them, too, from pondering on when the old Germany failed.

THIS much is fundamental. But there is more. The confessional rift has always weakened Germany's front to the world, the Nazis believe. "Your differences caused the Thirty Years War," shouted Dr. Goebbels the other day, "and the Thirty Years War cost Germany the mastery of the world." Therefore confessional differences must be ended and a religious formula found which will bring the whole nation together, and in and through which Germans can dedicate their entire being to the community's greatness. A situation in which millions of Germans give loyalty to an international body such as the Catholic Church, taking its orders and its inspiration from without Germany, is simply intolerable to National Socialism. Replying to the Pope's recent Encyclical, Hitler thundered: "I will not tolerate that the German people's authority shall be menaced from any quarter; that holds good above all for the churches. . . . We accept full responsibility for the morals of the State and its people. . . . for we are the German people."

"Divine" services which dispute the State's full authority no longer deserve that name," pronounces the Nazi Governor of Catholic Baden. "Patriotism and religion are one and the same," says the Nordic leader, Alfred Rosenberg. "The service of the Fatherland is divine service, and he who loves Germany loves God." "Christ's son-hood to God is a ridiculous and unimportant affair. . . . The Church must accept the State's doctrine of blood, race and soil," the Reich Minister for Church Affairs recently laid down to the leaders of the Protestant Church.

YET it must not be thought that Nazi Germany is, or wants to be, God-less. I cannot imagine the German soul without a God of some kind. Nazi Germany talks a great deal about God; Hitler, Goering, Goebbels and the rest often call upon God in their public speeches. But certainly it is a different God from ours which they have in mind. For one thing He is undoubtedly a God in armor, and He is above all a God who favors the German people and will help them to "free" themselves.

"To Germans hast Thou ever trusted Thine own flag, O God.
Therefore are we hated of Thine enemies. . . .
Moscow, Jews and Rome shall pass away.
But the Holy Reich with hard fist and strong,
God command, we shall obey."

So runs a hymn of the National Church Movement, a group which is extremely active these days in Central Germany, to which five Protestant bishops adhere, and whose pastors are almost without exception members of the Nazi Party. They sometimes refer to themselves as "German Christians," with emphasis on the *German*. Listen to their leader, Pastor Leutheuser.

"Since the Napoleonic Wars God has spoken to the Germans clearly and uncompromisingly, saying 'Be a nation. You shall be the temple of My Holy Spirit. You shall be my people. I shall lay upon you the mission of carrying the banner of My Reich into

the world. Germany, I have summoned you.' . . . He who does not love Germany does not love the world. Who betrays Germany betrays the Universe. Who doubts Germany doubts the meaning of all life."

In their communion service the wine is presented as the symbol of German blood, and the bread as the fruit of the German soil; in baptism the child is admitted into the German unity, as a son of the German earth.

THE shape and ancestry and full meaning of Nazi Germany's new God seem far from determined as yet. In this speech delivered last Winter Solstice Day the Reich Minister for Church Affairs seems to be trying to find a place for Christ somewhere in the background:

"In the ancient world men began to despair of life, until there came Christ, who gave it again direction and firmness. . . . Today, as in ancient times, we see nations around us despairing of life. . . . But among us Germans has appeared a man who gives new direction, new steadiness to our life, by placing us once more in the Divine order, which decrees: 'You cannot live as individuals; you are members of a God-willed, blood-determined community—your nation. To serve this community is a truly Divine service, and that is the meaning of National Socialist doctrines.'"

Here, then, is the outline of the religious form toward which Nazi Germany is groping, a God revealed in Adolf Hitler, and the credo that to serve Hitler is to serve Germany, and to serve Germany is to serve God.

UNDER the leadership and powerful protection of Alfred Rosenberg, a man who has long had great influence over Hitler and bears the unusual Cabinet portfolio of "Spiritual Leader," Heinrich Himmler, head of both the Elite Guard and the Secret Police, and Baldur von Schirach, leader of the Hitler Youth, these Nordic Pagan doctrines have undoubtedly made strong headway among the youth of the nation. Only consider that these three men hold jurisdiction over every boy and girl in Germany from 11 to 20 years of age, and determine what is taught at every camp of the Hitler Youth, the League of German Girls, the Labor Service, Storm Troops, Elite Guards and university students.

Pagan doctrines, however, have carried the day among a very small minority of the grown-ups. The formal religious grouping of the nation under the latest census is 41,000,000 Protestants, 20,700,000 Catholics, 500,000 other Christians, 400,000 Jews, 2,000,000 who have left the Church, and 700,000 professed Atheists. These figures do not, unfortunately, mean that there are sixty-two million fighting Christians in Germany; far from it. The Churches lost a great deal of ground in Germany against the post-War tide of disbelief, weariness and doubt, of advancing mechanization and migration from farm to big city. Especially was the Protestant or Lutheran Church affected; Communists and Social Democrats left it in droves, and far more merely stopped going. The Nazis thought that it would be the one to start on, and that it would capitulate as easily as had the rival political parties.

BUT a group of rebels formed in the Protestant Church, and refused to accept Hitler's confidant Mueller as Reichsbishop or to co-ordinate their doctrines and activities to National Socialism's orders. The opposition of these "Confessional Church" pastors infuriated the Nazis, and as soon as their political power was consolidated a regular vendetta was commenced against them. All of their young men's and young women's clubs, all of their sport groups and summer camps were closed up and their youth taken away. Their newspapers and magazines, pastoral letters and handbills were confiscated by the Secret Police (who have led the vendetta), and editors and journalists adhering to the dissident group were dismissed from regular daily newspapers, so that Confessional opinions or defence could find no public outlet whatever.

Their theological seminary was closed, they were forbidden to examine or ordain candidates for their ministry, and theological students at the universities were threatened with expulsion if they were found to have any connection with them. Their finances were cut off. (Since Luther's day the Protestant Church has been the established church of Prussia, its revenue provided by a state-collected Church Tax assessed on all but those who formally dissociated themselves from the Church.) Their pastors were confined to their homes for weeks and their charges given to "German Christian" ministers. Their most active pastors and laymen, and finally last May their whole General Executive, were imprisoned. Party members, public servants, school teachers, youth leaders and the like were influenced or intimidated into leaving the Church.

Public religious meetings of any kind whatsoever were forbidden, as was the giving of religious instruction in the camps of the Hitler Youth or the Labor Service (although the Army have not cut it off.) In sum, every effort was made to confine the activity of the Confessional churchmen strictly to spiritual questions, and within the four walls of the church building. "Their subtle aim," writes the eminent theologian, Dr. Karl Barth, "is to isolate the Church from the nation to such a degree, to edge it away as though into an inner compartment, that there will be no need to take the actual legal step of abolishing it altogether. . . . With the passage of time it would become merely an association of eccentrics and old people. But the Church was stronger than they thought, and has not capitulated."

THE story of the resistance of the Confessional Church pastors is one of the heroic annals of our time. Their leader—I have attended service in his church and talked with him—is a lean, grey-haired Prussian, Martin Niemöller. And in a world in which a Goebbels and a Stalin can be former divinity students it should not be surprising that Niemöller was a submarine commander, and a good one, too, they say. He is in prison today because he persisted, and encouraged his group to persist, in reading out the names of those seceding from the Church. Among these names were included the Reich Minister of Education, the leader of the Storm Troops, and the leader of the Labor Service.

Niemöller's own parish counts several Nazi

Tartars. One is that great Nordic and Secret Police head Heinrich Himmler, who is directing the whole anti-church campaign; technically he still belongs to Dahlem Church, although needless to say he has never been inside it. Ambassador von Ribbentrop also belongs to Dahlem; but when his career was "on the make" and he was seeking favor with Hitler, he seceded and Niemöller duly read him out. Now he believes that he would make a better show in church-going England if he were inside again. Niemöller answered his letter:

"Excellency:
"Your application to return to Christ has been duly received. Before dealing with its contents I beg you to inform me whether the step is prompted by religious conviction or political expediency."

YES, Pastor Niemöller is a doughty man. But the foreign press had begun to take too much glee out of the fight he was putting up. So on July 1 he went to join the rest in prison, the five-hundredth-odd Confessional pastor to be arrested (although probably not more than one hundred are in jail at the moment.) Here is the text of his last sermon, at which an all-time record collection was taken up, for the families of the pastors in prison (although that, too, is against the orders of the Secret Police):

"If in these critical days a man should arise who, like Gamaliel, was had in reputation of all the people, was pious and clever, and advised: 'Refrain from these men, and let them alone . . . lest haply ye be found even to fight against God.'"

Now the question that presents itself is: will the persecution and martyrdom of Niemöller and his kind strengthen the Protestant Church and bring about an irresistible religious revival in Germany, or will the Nazis' harassing tactics succeed in so disorganizing the Church and depriving it of leadership that it will no longer be able to put up effective opposition?

AT THE same time as the vendetta against the Confessional Church has proceeded, a titanic struggle against the entrenched forces of Catholicism has been developing. Herr Rosenberg has obligingly revealed to us the lines of his campaign in a confidential letter of instructions which "went wrong" (given in the *New York Times*, July 18, 1937):

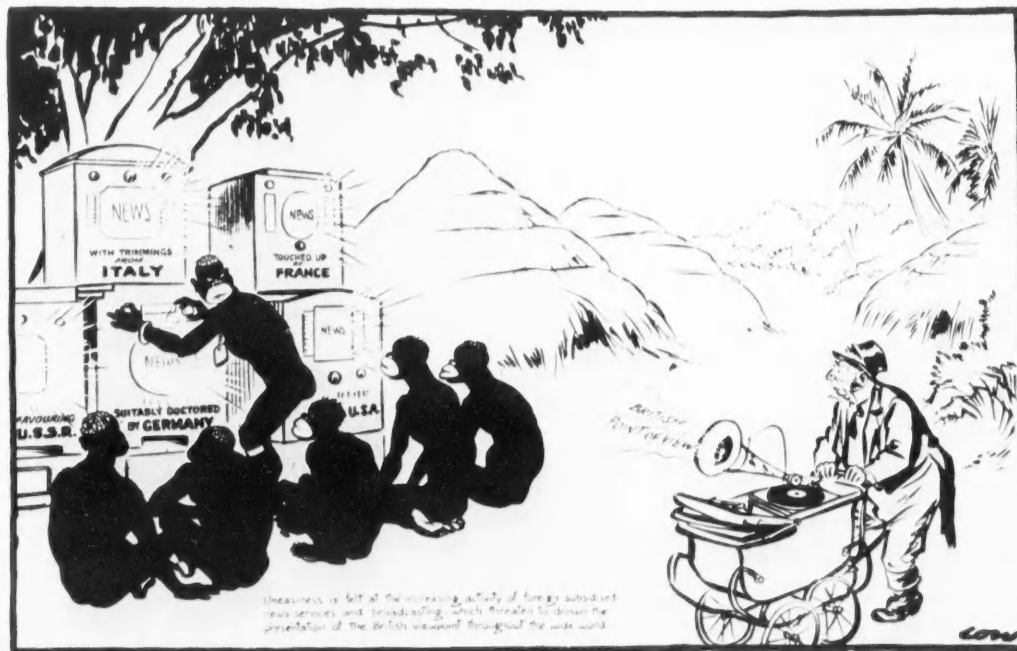
"It was not our aim to enter into competition with Christianity, but to completely absorb it. . . . Instead of a frontal attack a slow but steady evolution was decided upon. Thus, although the introduction of a National Socialist religion was decided upon, neither Hitler, Dr. Goebbels or any other important Nazi leaders will renounce their formal affiliation with the Catholic Church. . . . The Church is already completely encircled. There is no Catholic press to speak of, and all religious meetings outside the churches are prohibited, as is the printing and distribution of pastoral letters and encyclicals. The Church fights with her back to the wall. . . ."

"The skilful exploitation of a few smuggling cases and the masterful staging of the moral turpitude trials has had a most devastating effect on priestly authority. . . . All teachers in Catholic elementary schools have been ordered to join the National Socialist Teachers League. Textbooks are prescribed and methods of instruction strictly supervised, so as to bring down the margin of difference between Church and public schools to a minimum. At the age of 11 the child must join the Hitler Youth. This does the rest. The Bishops came overlate with their protests."

LITTLE needs to be added to this story of the fight against the Catholic Church. To get some idea of the struggle for the school children which has been going on, try to imagine the Ottawa Government taking the children of Quebec out of their Catholic schools and putting them into public schools with an anti-Catholic, even anti-Christian bias. What an outcry there would be! That is what has happened to Catholic Bavaria, to *Oberammergau*. Only they cannot cry out.

The Catholic Church has seen many struggles—has it ever been engaged in bitterer ones than in Spain, Mexico and Germany today?—yet it has out-lived all the dynasties and all the governments which have fought it. Nazi Germany has declared war "on a scale Rome has never yet known," Dr. Goebbels says; yet it is too early to say it will win. Somehow one has a feeling that long after the cunning Dr. Goebbels has disappeared from the stage there will be German eyes looking towards Rome—or, Luther-wise, away from it.

What will history say of the Nazi fight against Christianity? That it liberated the brute force of a great community and enabled it to conquer Europe, or that, as in the days of the Thirty Years War, it opened such a rift in the national unity as to "lose Germany the mastery of the world"?



COMPETITION IN PROPAGANDA.

ALL ANTI-FASCISTS ARE THESE

(Continued from Page One)

he has a job—it does not have to be connected with the war—he is ordinarily not compelled to join. Once on the road to Almeria just after the fall of Malaga I was stopped by the Comandante of a village who asked me if I would take five of his men up towards the front. It developed that they were deserters. I said, all right, but who was in charge of them, wouldn't they try to escape. . . .

"Oh no," was the reply, "they just got scared; they want to rejoin their column."

UP THE road I got talking to them, and, noticing they were very quiet and looked downhearted, asked them if they were dejected because they had to go back to the front. No, it was because their comrades had all re-formed in Almeria and would look on them with contempt for fleeing to their own village. How had they been caught?

"Caught?"

"Yes, weren't you arrested by the Comandante?"

"Oh no, we were tired and frightened after the long retreat, but when we got rested we went to the Comite and asked to be sent back."

They could have escaped into the Sierra ten times that afternoon, but when we got to Almeria they went into their barracks without a word except to thank me for the lift. These men were Andalusians, notorious for centuries as the worst fighters in Spain, and they had just come through a disastrous and terrible rout. Such lack of discipline may not be commendable by

Instruction both in the Caballero and Negrin Governments, the Communists have acquired a considerable hold on the schools in some districts, and they are pushing education both for children and for the militia in their own one-sided way. This is one of the most unfortunate features of the whole war, because whichever side wins they will have profited by it, and the vicissitudes of the people and the absence of education which would probably prevail under Franco would not encourage anyone to forget what they learned in their one year in a Communist school.

But I believe that even yet they are still the servants and not the masters of the Republic. Otherwise, why was General Kleber, a very strong Communist, demoted after his great services to the Republic? And why is it that the "Eight Conditions of Victory" put out by the Communists as their platform, and which although rather vague in some cases are self-commendatory, have nevertheless not been generally adopted in practice owing to the opposition of other parties? Their weakness on the Aragon front is notorious, and in fact it may partly explain the poor armament and incompetent leadership in that sector.

IT APPEARS that the great majority of Spaniards in the militia are there willingly because they don't like what they are fighting against. Many in their hearts may even consider it a racial war; after the "reprisals" at Almeria lurid propaganda posters appeared showing a German battleship firing at a heap of mangled ruins, while across it was written in huge letters, "Citizens, the barbarians have arrived. Defended vuestra Libertad!", and recruiting went up by leaps and bounds. There is a general belief in the Republican ideal, over and above political differences, and all parties unite in the high regard they have for Azaña as its representative although scathing attacks on the Left Republicans (his party) are not uncommon since some of them have turned out to belong to that not inconsiderable number of Spaniards (wrongly called pro-Franco) who would rather accept Franco than fight him. There is, too, a strong national spirit (not Franco's brand) amongst the militia which is, I think, just as much behind the expropriation of foreign-owned industries as is any anti-capitalist feeling.

Whether or not the insurgents can say the same the Republican army is almost entirely a Spanish army, since the men in the International Column now number only about 10,000 and can no longer be said to be of great military importance, although their usefulness for trench propaganda—particularly the Italians opposite the Italian Fascists—and their

ODE TO COMRADE STALIN

BY AARON FARR

A man weighing 150 pounds is made up of 30 pounds of solid material and twelve gallons (120 pounds) of water. Scientific Press.

"EARTH to Earth," the Preacher said;
"Dust to Dust," the Psalmist stated;
So the Russian Prophet cries:
"Liquids shall be liquidated."

the old military standards, but I think it proves that virtually no one is in the militia without wanting to be here. On most occasions the high morale is obvious—the truckloads pass cheering through the streets of Madrid and the men shoulder patronizingly past the civilians in the cafes and shout at one another from table to table that their regiment is the best.

THERE is universal interest in the forces behind the war, and whenever I got talking with militiamen (by whom I was always most hospitably treated, urged to share meals, and pressed with Spanish cigarettes that would have choked a circus fire-breather), although they might be workmen that could hardly read and write, I invariably got the same questions sooner or later.

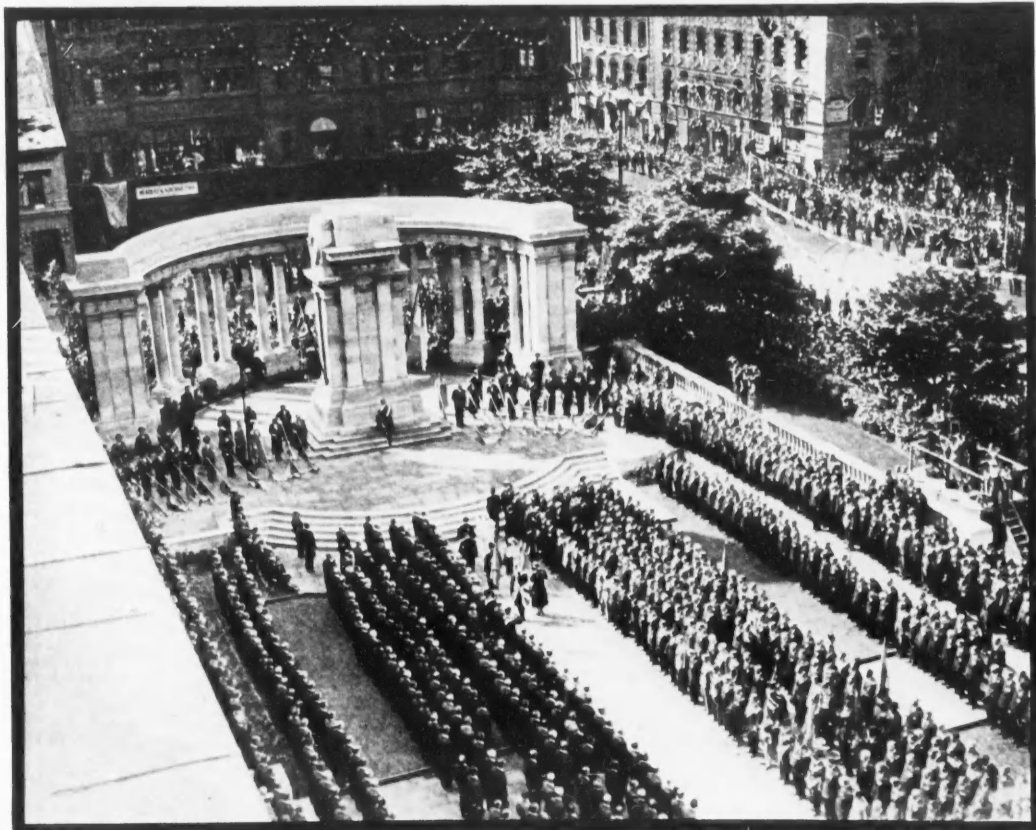
"You come from England—what do they say there? . . . We know the English Government will not help us, but what do the people think? . . . What is this fellow Pleemoot (Plymouth) like? . . . Why does Eden make friends with the Germans? It would be bad, would it not, for England, if there were many Germans in Spain? . . ."

This, of course, is partly a product of the intensive campaign of combined propaganda and education which has been going on since the war started, particularly under the leadership of the Communists.

Indeed this war has been the making of the Communist Party in Spain. Before, it was one of the least influential sections of the Popular Front and only claimed 50,000 members. If you know how optimistically the C.P. calculates its membership you will know about how many it really had. The initial street battles in July were won by the organization of the trade unions. But later when the broken remnants of the trade union columns fled into Madrid in October it was largely the Communists who succeeded in bringing some sort of order out of chaos and thus in saving the city. They were few in number but they could rely on their membership.

It was at this time, too, that the International Column and the first Russian material appeared, and both served greatly to increase the prestige of the Communists. For while the Spanish militia, even yet, contains only a percentage of Communists, practically no one in the International Column is anything else. And the populace of Madrid had only to look up to see the aeroplanes which had been bombing them driven off by Russian chasers, or look at the label on their one can of condensed milk a week to see by the outlandish letters where it came from.

Through Jesus Hernandez, Minister of Public



THE CORONATION VISIT TO ULSTER. The striking scene at the Cenotaph in Belfast, as the King placed a wreath in memory of the fallen. Ex-service men are grouped in front of the stately memorial.



THE CORONATION VISIT TO ULSTER. Despite "unfortunate incidents" in the nature of railway bombing by republican factions the people of Northern Ireland accorded the warmest of welcomes to Their Majesties. The scene above is a gathering of youth organizations in Balmoral Park, Belfast, when thousands of children nearly swamped the royal car.

psychological effect still make them extremely valuable. There are, too, foreigners in the Air Force, but they are numerically very few.

Thus while it is hard to say specifically what would be the outcome of a Republican victory, there is no doubt that the hatred of the military class amongst the militia and their families—that is the mass of the people—has now become so bitter that the Burgos Junta will never be able to redeem itself, and in the event of victory will always be a far more insecure régime than Hitler's or Mussolini's. Do you doubt that the Spaniards can bear a grudge? Whether or not they have learned a single chapter of their history in school they all know about Napoleon and revile him with twice the hatred that the Irish vent on Cromwell.

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

does not possess an Institute. Professor F. R. Scott of McGill University, a valued contributor to this journal, has accepted the invitation to prepare the principal Canadian paper for the Conference.

It is open to anybody to feel, and we fancy a good many people do feel, that the responsibilities of a nation in a world of nations may have been thrust upon Canada a little prematurely as a result of the Great War, the formation of the League of Nations, and the Statute of Westminster. But they have been thrust upon us, and the best thing that can be done is for Canadians to strive to acquire as rapidly as possible the knowledge, and the informed habit of mind, which are requisite in dealing with such delicate problems as those of our external relations. No machinery has been more useful to this end than that of the Institute of International Affairs. Its membership is wide but at the same time consists almost wholly of seriously interested persons; if it needs to be widened the process should consist rather in making its facilities more accessible to seriously interested persons in the smaller communities than in trying to bring in persons, who might not be so seriously interested, in the communities which already have branches.

The Institute in Canada has been surprisingly fortunate in having never fallen into the hands of a clique. It includes among its leaders men of high standing belonging to the moderate sections of the imperialistic, isolationist, Leagueist and other sections of Canadian opinion, not excluding the absolute pacifists. It has contributed greatly to the creditable representation of Canada at various international conferences. It has conducted impor-

tant investigations relating to many sociological problems in Canada, and is still conducting others, among the most interesting being the study of the sources and treatment of foreign news in the Canadian press, the results of which will be published early next year.

There is no organization in Canada in which men of ability with a moderate amount of leisure will find more congenial opportunities of being useful to their fellow citizens, for the Institute is emphatically a working body concerned with research and the promotion of knowledge in a difficult field of subject matter.

A PICTURE FOR THE KREMLIN

SOMEBODY is always hurting the feelings of the Royal Canadian Academy, which likes to regard itself, and should be entitled to regard itself, as the official embodiment of creative pictorial art in this Dominion. Here is Mr. Louis Kon, of the Canadian Branch of the Friends of the Soviet Union, who wants to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the Union by presenting the Soviet Government with a painting or piece of sculpture by a Canadian artist and typifying the spirit of Canada. Mr. Kon is willing to give \$250 to \$300 for the best work submitted for this purpose; but for some reason or other he has overlooked the Royal Canadian Academy and addressed himself to the National Gallery of Canada for assistance in the task of procuring offers of works of art and selecting the most suitable one.

It is barely possible that Mr. Kon was animated by a feeling that the National Gallery is slightly more socialistic, or less bourgeois, or less or more something else, than the Royal Canadian Academy. The theory is tenable, although the discrimination would be delicate. Anyhow the Gallery seems inclined to sidestep the suggestion, for Mr. Eric Brown, its secretary, has written to tell Mr. Kon that the Gallery will not have a meeting until the end of September, and has sent him the addresses of the secretary of the R.C.A. and the officers of the O.S.A., the C.S.P.W.C., the Canadian Sculptors' Society, the

Canadian Group, and other aggregations of creators of aesthetic products. The wild rush of the Academicians to turn out something that could reasonably be presented to President Kalinin threatens to result in next year's Academy being swamped with works typifying the Spirit of Universal Brotherhood in the shape of Mr. Woodsworth and Mr. Tim Buck exchanging the kiss of peace.

Seriously, however, the task that Mr. Kon has set to the Canadian artists and the selecting committee is not an easy one. This is no case for the ordinary official sort of art, the kind of thing that a Special Committee of the House of Commons might buy to present to the King of Egypt or the President of Southern Ireland. The pictures acquired by our new mining millionaires in their early and untutored condition will not do either, nor will the pictures that get themselves reproduced, with or without benefit of copyright, on the front page of the Toronto Star Weekly, which is oddly bourgeois in its art in spite of the socialistic tendencies of its religion. Two or three years ago the thing would have been easier; a portrait of Mr. Hepburn swinging well to the left would have filled the bill perfectly, and for \$300 it could even have been made into a triptych with Messrs. Croll and Roebuck in the side panels. As it is, we can think of no better subject than a historical piece entitled "Rejoicings in the Senate Over the Repeal of Section 98."

2 2 2

NEW VIEW OF ENGLAND

SINCE a proper understanding of England is extremely important to a study of at least the external and probably many of the internal problems of Canada, it will be worth the while of Canadians to read the latest small volume from the pen of Hilaire Belloc, "An Essay on the Nature of Contemporary England" (The Macmillans in Canada). Mr. Belloc is that rare thing, a Roman Catholic who can be understood by Protestants; and his discussion of the three important qualities that he finds in the England of today—that she is Aristocratic, Protestant and Commercial—is bound to provoke a great deal of useful and serious thinking.

Protestantism, Mr. Belloc holds, is not a religion. It is an attitude towards another religion. "Patriotism is the religion of the English." They worship, not God, but the projected figure of themselves which they have made into an image as John Bull. It is of course an exaggerated and over-simplified thesis but it has its points. For Commercialism Mr. Belloc clearly has no use. He wants a peasantry, a yeomanry, production for the sake of the thing produced and not for the tradesman's profit on it (and let not the Socialists think he loves them because like them he hates the profit motive!), and a literature regulated by good taste and not by bulk sales. He thinks the most dangerous influence to which England is exposed is that which comes from North America, including doubtless all of Canada except Quebec; it intensifies England's Commercialism and undermines her Aristocracy, which is the best thing about her.

TRUE EMPIRE BREED

BY MARION GRANGE

MRS. A., a friend of mine, who makes her living through the honorable but arduous medium of charring, has just come home from the Coronation. The trip cost her \$700, raised by mortgaging her house, but it was worth it. She has been hobnobbing with Royalty. My friend's manners are perfect, except possibly when she gets on the question of superiority of race. She is English, I am colonial. Had Mrs. A. ever heard of the Westminster Treaty—but she is one of the doers of the world, not one of the readers—her brain would have rejected it as "stuff and nonsense." Remembrance of old times and customs, even those that may have deserved some censure, brings to me a kind of nostalgia. I rather long for the days when the handsome aides of our Governors-General, instead of lighting matrimonially on some of our wittiest, prettiest, and in some cases wealthiest maidens, loved and rode away, and the traveling English aristocrat often attempted to floor Canadians with his bland arrogance and superb egotism. Years have given me a kind of barrage against the "we are God's people" attitude, but I am worsted conversationally before I begin by the modern English stand of unqualified admiration for

the Canadian people and their customs. Consequently I enjoy the society of the Mrs. A.'s of the world.

My friend went to see her favorite actress, Marion Lorne, and as her eyes are bad and expense no object, sat in the very front row. The performance started late, the King and Queen were attending.

The audience was gala and the beautiful young ladies with their equally beautiful young gentlemen escorts looked proud and disdainful except when their glances swept over the King and Queen. Then a heavenly sweetness overtook their countenances and they seemed like young guardian angels. In the play Marion Lorne took the part of a cinema usheress and when she was told by her boss to close the door when Royalty arrives she wailed, "And I so long to see Royalty," which caused such spontaneous laughter that the play could hardly go on for a couple of minutes. The King and Queen went out during one of the intermissions. "And you?" (I always fall for such things.) "Oh, only the Canadians and Americans followed them," said Mrs. A.

When Mrs. A. departed she pressed into my hand a little coronation gift. "For you, dearie," she said. "Eau de cologne, the kind the dear Queen uses."



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CASE FOR MR. ROWE

BY AN ONTARIO CONSERVATIVE

This article, by a well-known Conservative publicist, will be followed next week by a similar statement of the Ontario Liberal party's case. Our chief reason for letting the Opposition in first is that, having no journalistic representation in the Ontario capital, they have not been able to make their case as familiar to the voters as the Liberals have.

OUR system of free representative government operates effectively only when both of the chief parties in the state possess adequate facilities for stating their respective cases in the press as well as in the Legislature and upon the hustings. In existing circumstances, the Liberal-Conservative party in Ontario lacks a Province-wide medium through which to place its arguments before the people.

Hence it is that one encounters financiers and industrialists who seem to think that Premier Hepburn has saved Canada from destruction at the hands of the C.I.O. In view of Mr. Hepburn's whole previous record in office, it is surely astonishing that anyone should regard him as an outstanding leader on the side of law and order and established institutions.

Let us take the Premier's record from the very inception: In the general election which resulted in his return to office he repeatedly proclaimed, "I swing well to the Left." The significance of this election boast was that he made it when addressing audiences including large numbers of communists, socialists or members of the C.C.F.

Not long after he formed his Government, Mr. Hepburn stood behind his Attorney-General in Queen's Park when the latter said to the embattled hunger-marchers: "Go back home and organize until you are strong enough to return here and compel any government then in power to do your will. God bless you." Mr. Hepburn's attitude on that occasion was wholly in keeping with a pronouncement which he had made while Leader of the Opposition. During labor troubles at Stratford, he denounced the Conservative Government of the day for its action in restoring law and order, and even proclaimed the riot leaders to be merely red-blooded men.

THROUGHOUT his political career, Mr. Hepburn has seemed to delight in attacking those institutions and traditions upon which depend the continued stability and security of life in this country. In spite of all his swash-buckling proclamations against "foreign agitators," it is not to be forgotten that he favored the cancellation of Section 98 of the Criminal Code which was the most powerful weapon in the hands of the Federal Government for the maintenance of law and order in troublous times.

Mr. Hepburn's action in procuring the cancellation of the Quebec power contracts was another blow against law and order. In so doing, he ignored the contractual obligations of the Province, undermined public faith abroad in Ontario's credit, and penalized tens of thousands of innocent bondholders in Canada, Great Britain and the United States. At the same time he denied the victims, who are in the main people of small means, any right to sue in the courts for damages. In public speeches, he held the courts up to ridicule when their verdicts disagreed with his own dubious conceptions of public policy. In so doing he paved the way for the mad course which the Akerhart Government is now pursuing in Alberta.

It must be obvious to thinking people that every time Mr. Hepburn or Mr. Akerhart takes an action which tends to undermine confidence in the country's honesty and in its intentions to meet its financial obligations, he imperils the economic welfare not only of our great financial institutions but also of the great body of people in this country. Statistics go to show that the vast majority of Canadians possess a little property of some kind—an interest in a life insurance policy, a deposit in a bank, a few shares of stock, an equity in a house, or a farm, or a small business. It is a multitude of small, average people who stand to suffer in the long run by Mr. Hepburn's ill-advised and reckless policies.

BEFORE he came into power, Mr. Hepburn talked in favor of setting the printing presses to work turning out a plentiful supply of money for the people's use. He thus revealed to the world at large that he knew nothing whatever of financial matters, though upon achieving office he took over the portfolio of Provincial Treasurer. In conferences at Ottawa with the representatives of the Provinces and of the Dominion, he insisted that the federal and provincial authorities should unite in a compulsory conversion of Canada's debts at drastically lowered interest rates, regardless of the fact that such



GEORGE W. JAMES, editor of "The Canadian Statesman", Bowmanville, Ont., who has been elected President of the Canadian Weekly Newspapers Association.



ALLAN B. SLY, pianist and composer, who will be the guest artist with the Promenade Symphony Orchestra in Varsity Arena, Aug. 26.

a course, besides ruining the country's financial reputation, would have robbed multitudes of small people of their hard-earned life's savings. Honorable Charles Dunning was fortunately strong enough to place a final veto upon Mr. Hepburn's proposal.

Mr. Hepburn opposed the Empire trade treaties signed at Ottawa in 1932, and this year gladly renewed by the Mackenzie King Government because they were powerful factors in lifting Canada out of a long world depression and because they tend to strengthen the ties that bind the British Empire together. He closed Ontario House in London, thus depriving the Ontario farmers of a valuable agency in the sale of their products abroad. If it had not been for the Empire trade treaties giving our farm products large preferences in the United Kingdom, the consequent losses to the agriculturists of this Province would have been still greater. His

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hostility to things British has been thoroughly demonstrated by his ill-informed statement about Britain's war debts and by his boast that he never crossed the threshold of Rideau Hall although he was shortly afterwards discovered gaily disporting himself first at Government House in Bermuda and again at Government House in the Bahamas.

THE Premier's attitude toward the preservation of law and order, about which he now prates so freely, has been disclosed by the extent to which his Government has lowered the conduct and morale of the Legislative Assembly, where debate is now carried on, frequently at least, without regard to the traditional ideas of decency and decorum. He even went so far on one occasion as to encourage the galleries to applaud or dissent as they saw fit, though he afterwards was compelled to change his stand upon this point.

It was surely not in the interests of law and order that during the general election Mr. Hepburn should have promised on achieving office to start an exodus of civil servants from Queen's Park that would make the Twelfth of July procession look like thirty cents; that on gaining office he should have carried out this threat in the spirit and in the letter; that he should have made these dismissals in a crude and insulting manner, some of

the unfortunates being merely told to get out and to get out quick, and others finding new men in their places when they came down to their offices one morning, or learning of their execution only through the public press.

It was surely not in the interests of law and order that the vacancies thus created should have been filled in the main by Liberal party workers, often at the expense of returned soldiers, and that the public service should have thus been degraded by the introduction for the first time in Canada of the vicious American spoils system.

It is surely not in the interests of law and order that the machinery of the Liquor Board should have been used as a money-making plant instead of as an instrument for the control of the traffic in intoxicants; that authorities to conduct hotels and beverage rooms should have been conferred upon former bootleggers and other unworthy party men; and that the beer parlors themselves should have become, in hundreds of cases, malodorous resorts well calculated to debauch the young people—the boys and girls of this day and generation.

MR. HEPBURN'S ideas of law and order are amply demonstrated by the intemperate character of his attacks upon those with whom he does not agree, whether these are foes or
(Continued on Next Page)



"...I don't see any need of Beverage Rooms"

Overheard at a golf club

1st Member: I enjoy a drink as much as any man, and I certainly would never vote for prohibition. But I still don't see the need for beverage rooms.

2nd Member: Never use them yourself, eh?

1st Member: Well, no. I sometimes have a glass of beer with lunch; but I'd willingly give that up to abolish all the abuses beverage rooms give rise to.

2nd Member: What abuses?

1st Member: Well this business of people drinking too much and—what is it the dries say?—"reeling home"?

2nd Member: Of course, there are always a few people who abuse any privilege. But you saw plenty more in the days of prohibition, didn't you? As a matter of fact, you'll find that lots of people who used to overdo it regularly in blind pigs, drink pretty moderately in the present day beverage room...

1st Member: Maybe you're right there: But I still think they're sort of unnecessary. Why wouldn't just sale by the case do?

2nd Member: Perhaps beverage rooms are unnecessary to you. You can afford to buy anything you want and drink it in comfortable surroundings. But what about the working man? Why have a law only for the rich?

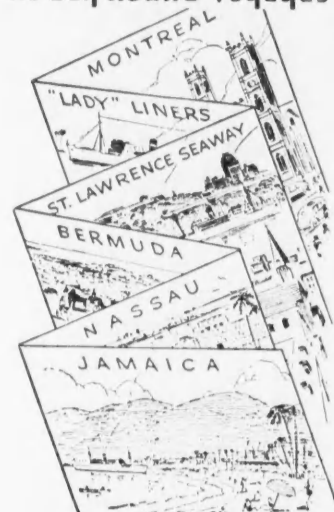
1st Member: How do you mean?

2nd Member: A man engaged in hard manual labour may need a glass of beer after the day's work more than anyone else. Are you going to force him to buy a whole case at a time? Or lug it home with him, before he can have even one glass. Is it sporting, is it democratic to keep all the privileges that appeal to you, while you take away from those less fortunately placed the chance of drinking a wholesome, mildly-stimulating beverage in legal surroundings?

1st Member: It is a bit different put that way—I guess you're right.

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CORPORATIVE STATE

WHEN many of the political thinkers—including some of the higher clergy—of the Province of Quebec avow their inclination towards "corporatism" and the "professional corporation" form of economic organization as particularly suited to the needs of the Province, and when the President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, Mr. P. M. Draper, says of the latest Quebec labor legislation that the Province "is moving towards the corporative state," it is obviously time for Canadians to inquire what the corporative state actually is. For that purpose some extracts from an article by W. Ivor Jennings in the *Manchester Guardian* last month are of considerable interest.

The corporative state is an Italian invention, though the idea reached Quebec by way of clericalist writers and journalists in France. Mr. Jennings explains it as an attempt, after the event, to supply some principle or political theory to justify the seizure and retention of power by the armed bands of the Fascist.

THE Fascist Revolution was claimed to be justified by the need to combat Communism and to create order out of the chaos made by corrupt party politicians. Communism having long been driven away and the corrupt politicians having been replaced by pure, public-spirited Fascists, it might have been argued that democratic elections should have been restored. To maintain Fascist hegemony it was necessary to establish some new principle, and the principle was the Corporative State. It is significant that there was a Corporative State in Italy long before there were corporations. Fascist statesmen made speeches about it and Italian professors wrote books on it before they knew what it was. Any phrase was good enough to fool the proletariat, and this was a good phrase.

The corporative organizations arose because the Fascist party, to maintain itself in power, had to "coordinate" the trade unions and employers' federations by securing their good "moral and political" character. This objective is already visible in the terms of the new Quebec legislation which make it possible for the government to boycott any labor organization which it considers lacking in respect for law and constituted authority. The trade unions were usually induced to "elect" their officials in the Fascist way, by accepting with loud and prolonged applause the names put before them by the appropriate party secretary. If secret ballot were permitted some member of the party hierarchy counted the votes and declared the result. If by mischance some political undesirable were elected the party official superseded them in the interest of public order. "So the whole trade union organization, like every other paid office in Italy, became a series of jobs for party men. When representatives of workers are spoken of in Italy it is necessary always to remember that they are party officials and that few of them have ever done any work."

A "SYNDICATE" is the joint authority composed of representatives of employers and of employed in a given industry. The Labor Charter of 1927 (year V of Fascism) provided that only syndicates under State control had the right of legal representation of employers and workers, a point in which it is closely paralleled by the new Quebec law. The charter also provided for corporations, though there were none. A law of 1930 provided for a National Council of Corporations and determined its powers, though the only corporation established was one for the State. There were no others until 1934.

"By this time, however, the Corporative State was in full flower, and fruits were to be expected. Accordingly twenty-two corporations, covering all the enterprise of Italy from the production of cereals to the provision of entertainments, were established. Each has a council, containing representatives of the Fascist party and 'representatives' of employers and workers. The 'representatives' must be 'designated' by the affiliated syndicates, but the law is silent as to the method of 'designation.' In practice they are nominated by the presidents of syndicates, who in the case of trade unions are party officials nominated by party officials. In any case they are not appointed and their names are not announced until Mussolini has approved by decree."

THESE corporations have, on paper, a variety of powers. They include power to regulate economic relations and to fix wages and prices.



IN HISTORICAL ROMANCE Irene Dunne and Randolph Scott as they appear in "High, Wide and Handsome," the musical historical film by Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein II.

The regulations, collective agreements, and salary scales become compulsory when published by Mussolini.

"The only body of any importance in the whole structure is the Central Corporative Committee. This consists of Ministers, party members, the vice-presidents of the corporations, and the presidents of confederations. It is in reality a kind of Economic

CASE FOR MR. ROWE

(Continued from Page 4)

erstwhile friends. We have already referred to the contemptuous manner which he adopted towards governmental employees whom he was dismissing. Judges, magistrates, deputy ministers were alike subjected to needless humiliation by an ego-centric Premier. Going outside the Province, he has insulted a Premier of Quebec, disowned the Prime Minister of Canada, and condemned President Roosevelt. Such explosive habits surely do not make for peace, order and good government or for harmonious relationships either at home or with the neighboring republic.

We have thus strung together a number of incidents in Premier Hephburn's record which surely go to show that he is naturally no keen friend of law and order. We might add that in forcing his School Tax legislation on the statute books, he raised religious strife by setting Protestant against Catholic and Catholic against Protestant, that at Saint Ste. Marie and elsewhere he has tried to set the rest of the Province against Toronto, and that in clanking at capitalists and common clippers he is stirring up ill-feeling between two classes of the population.

AND now we come to the latest development in Mr. Hephburn's career—to his sudden transformation from Extreme Radical to an enemy of the Committee for Industrial Organization. We have not the slightest doubt as to the Premier's first and natural reaction to the C.I.O. His whole political history is such that it leaves no question on that point. What happened then that he failed this time to run true to form? The answer to this question seems obvious. In our mind's eye we can readily reconstruct the picture. In this picture the Prime Minister was waited upon by certain rich men backed by a heavily endowed

press who said to him virtually:

"Now, Mr. Hephburn, here's your chance. You are regarded askance by the responsible elements in the community. Your opportunity to gain the good graces of the bankers and the industrialists and the capitalists in general is before you. Capitalize this C.I.O. business. Make a big thing of it. Put yourself at the head of the forces of law and order. These rich men have short memories, and they'll forget all your radicalism, all your swinning to the Left, your invitations to hunger marchers to organize till they were strong enough to run the country, your repudiation of public contracts, your proposal to set the presses printing worthless money, your suggestions for partial repudiation of the general public debt, your insults to Great Britain and to His Majesty's representatives in this country, your general attitude of disloyalty to these institutions and traditions which decent Canadians hold dear. You come across with this play-acting against the C.I.O. and we'll see that you get big headlines in the press and an ample campaign fund for the forthcoming general election."

IF THIS is a fair statement of the situation, and we think that it is, those few bankers and industrialists and capitalists who have lately grown enamored of Mr. Hephburn must see that they are being merely subjected to an audacious political racket. In other words, they are being bamboozled, made monkeys of, taken for a ride, having their legs pulled. They are dealing with a man who is a clever politician, who seems to change sides overnight if he can see any personal or party advantage in so doing. Witness his sudden self-reversal on the School Taxation measure, on the Power Contract cancellations and other public issues.

What is more, there was never anything behind the claim that the C.I.O. was a real menace to this Province. This country, like Great Britain, is a land of law and order. Labor strikes in the United States have long led to riot and bloodshed. That was the case long before the C.I.O. was ever heard of. We could quote three recent Presidents of the United States to the effect that the American republic is more subject to crimes of violence than any other civilized nation. The American Bar Association is on record in almost similar language.

It should be added that the settlement of the Oshawa strike was negotiated in Mr. Hephburn's office with representatives of the C.I.O. and that but for his insistence on gaining some prestige from the settlement, the Oshawa plant would probably have been reopened some days sooner. Ever since then Mr. Hephburn's conciliatory agent, Mr. Louis Fine, has repeatedly set in on industrial disputes with C.I.O. officials.

All of which goes to prove our contention that those few rich men who sit in Toronto clubs, smoke fat cigars and think well of Mr. Hephburn are simply the victims of a daring political racket pulled off for the Premier's benefit.

"At last I've
caught up with
a great cigar!"



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10¢ BELVEDERE or STRAIGHTS
ANDREW WILSON & CO. LIMITED
100% Havana Filler

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"Why, no, nothing to speak of."

"Then something did happen."

"Well, while I was trying to cut the meat it slipped off to the floor. But I made it all right," said the boy.

"What did you do?"

"Oh, I just said carelessly, 'That's always the way with tough meat.'"

—L.S. Coast Guard.

Walking the street

BECAUSE HE
couldn't
compete



"SORRY, nothing today," and Jim continues on his weary round of looking for a job. Once he had a good position. But he couldn't keep up with the others. Dull headaches kept him from doing his best. He lacked pep and "drive." So they let him out.

You meet a lot of men like Jim. They're half-sick and don't know why. They fail to realize that common constipation undermines vitality and vigor... keeps them tired, listless, without ambition.

Why feel badly half the time when a natural food corrects constipation—caused by meals low in "bulk"? Get this "bulk" in Kellogg's ALL-BRAN. This cereal also furnishes vitamin B to tone up the intestines, and iron for the blood.

This natural food laxative is much better than taking weakening pills and drugs. Just eat two tablespoons daily. With each meal, in severe cases. Serve as a cereal with milk or fruits, or cook into muffins, breads, etc.

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CONSTIPATION
GET YOU
DOWN



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BRING
THE
KLIM?



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Enclose with this coupon the names and addresses of sportsmen friends. Please send each of us a free copy of your Sportsmen's Calendar and Easy Recipes for Camp and Kitchen.

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THE BOOKSHELF

BY HAROLD F. SUTTON

SIR PHILIP GIBBS continues to keep us informed on what they are thinking in England. "They" include workers and farmers and bankers and clergymen. As in "England Speaks," so in "Ordeal in England" (Ryerson, \$2.50). Sir Philip endeavored to sound the common mind which seems as reasonable and as fair-minded as ever it was. On such subjects as war and communism, the abdication and the coronation, a homely sensible point of view prevails untouched by extremism. "Get away from London, get beyond the groups of intellectuals, theorists and fanatics, and one finds in England everywhere the old mistrust of fanaticism, the old shrewdness of judgment between the clamor of rival factions, the old belief in temporizing and compromise, and give-and-take which has been the genius of the English people for a long time." The abdication of Edward was of course a cruel test of this attitude of reasonableness because the people were unprepared for the crisis. The final judgment was against Edward, not because of his love for Mrs. Simpson, but because he had "chucked his job" for her. He had let the British people down. That was the unforgivable sin.

"Ordeal in England," while it reflects the views of the common people of England, also reflects many of the views of Sir Philip Gibbs, notably on communism and war. Sir Philip is still a pacifist and an opponent of the doctrines of Karl Marx. He deserts his position of gentle inquiry, which makes this book a less exciting discussion than it might be, to speak with the force of unalterable conviction against the folly of war and the menace of Moscow. He is convinced that Hitler is sincere in his desire for peace and believes that Great Britain has made a monumental error in not believing him.

MARGINAL NOTES

ERNEST HEMINGWAY has written a new novel, his first in eight years. It will be called "To Have and Have Not," and will be published

in October. . . . Like the hero of his new novel, "The Anointed" (Oxford Press), Clyde Brion Davis has knocked around a lot. He has been reporter, news editor, telegraph editor, Sunday editor, editorial writer, etc., on newspapers from San Francisco to Buffalo. As to his early history he says "At seven I was baptized a Campbellite, signed the liquor pledge and was vaccinated for smallpox. The vaccination took." He is famous in Buffalo newspaper circles as the man who was sent out to cover the departure of a deportation train and came back with a story about a butterfly. Behind the bars of the train was a 10-year-old boy on his way to Europe, who watched the butterfly as it flitted about—outside. "The Anointed" has been chosen by the Book-of-the-Month Club as dual selection for August. . . .

LOUIS-FERDINAND CELINE, the author of "Journey to the End of the Night," has a new book, "Mea Culpa," which contains a long essay on Doctor Semmelweis, the Hungarian martyr to modern antisepsis, and a short, caustic essay on the USSR, which leaves the definite impression that M. Celine is no admirer of communism. . . . Did you ever hear the story of the American magazine editor who mistook Lincoln's Gettysburg Address (sent as a suitable gift for framing in the office) for an original contribution? He decided to accept it, because he felt that his readers would "enjoy its optimistic tone," but thought it necessary to make a number of cuts for its improvement. Fortunately the "corrected" copy was rescued in time to save the editor and his magazine from embarrassment. This tragic case of condensation is reported by John B. Opydyke in his new "Take a Letter, Please" (Oxford Press) and a facsimile of the Address with "corrections" is shown. . . .

IN ENGLAND this fall there will be published novels by George A. Birmingham, Mary Borden, Warwick Deeping, Jeffery Farnol, Stephen Graham, Robert Hichens, Storm Jameson, C. Day Lewis, Jack Lind-

say, Mrs. Beloe Lowndes, Compton Mackenzie, J. C. Powys, A. Tressider Sheppard, Helen Simpson, Sylvia Thompson, Hugh Walpole, P. C. Wren, Francis Brett Young and others. Among biographies there will be "Augustus," by John Buchan; "Pope Pius XI," by Lord Clonmore; "John Knox," by Lord Eustace Perry; "Charles Darwin," by Geoffrey West; "Lord Haldane," by Sir Frederick Maurice; "Sir John Simon," by Bechhofer Roberts; "George VI," by Hector Bolitho; "Cunningham Graham," by A. F. Tschiffely; "A.E.," by John Eglington. Memoirs include, "An Autobiography," by P. Wyndham Lewis; "Without Apology," by Lord Alfred Douglas; "My Scottish Youth," by R. Bruce Lockhart. In the general lists there are promised such books as "Science for the Citizen," by Lancelot Hogben, author of "Mathematics for the Million"; "Science and Music," by Sir James Jeans; "Evolution Restated," by Julian Huxley; "I Knew These Dictators," a close-up of Mussolini and Hitler by G. Ward Price; "War Diaries," by Lord Ypres (Sir John French); "Letters of Queen Victoria," selected by Hector Bolitho. . . .

FREDERIC PROKOSCH, author of "The Asiaties," has won the Harper Prize of \$7,500 with his second novel, "The Seven Who Fled." Mr. Prokosh is 28 years old, was born in Wisconsin of Austrian ancestry, and has studied at Haverford College and at Yale and at Cambridge in England. His non-literary enthusiasms are squash and tennis. . . . Agna Enters, the celebrated danseuse, is writing her autobiography for publication in the fall. It will contain her experiences in the arts, accounts of her travels and critical studies of dance forms. The book will be illustrated with the author's own drawings made under a two-year Guggenheim fellowship. . . .

SINCLAIR LEWIS has completed the first draft of a novel which deals with "the revolt of the older generation against the revolt of the younger generation." It is to be published next spring under the title of "The Profligate Parents." . . . Albert Gervais, author of "A Surgeon's China," and the novel, "Madame Flowery Sentiment," the American edition of which was published this week, is a French physician and surgeon who served in the Mediterranean basin and in Senegal. He was transferred to the Department of State and went to Chentu in the Province of Szechwan in Western China. He remained in China for six years. The scene of "Madame Flowery Sentiment" is laid chiefly in Chentu. . . . Promised for September is "Jean Sibelius," by Karl Ekman, translated from the Finnish by Edward Birse, with a foreword by Ernest Newman. It is described as an authorized biography.

"REVENGE" GRENVILLE

"Sir Richard Grenville of the Revenge," an Elizabethan Hero," by A. L. Rowse, Toronto, Nelson, \$3.75.

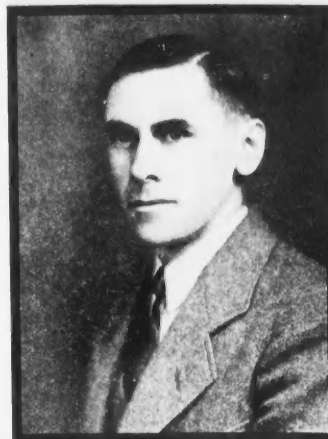
BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

MILLIONS of schoolboys, and millions of others who once were schoolboys, have thrilled to the sweeping measures and heroic episodes of Tennyson's *Ballad of the Fleet, "The Revenge,"* which begins, "At Flores in the Azores, Sir Richard Grenville lay."

They have cherished in memory the amazing tale of Grenville's battle of the one and the fifty-three—or according to Mr. Rowse's researches the fifty-five. Singularly enough, though Grenville (born 1542; died 1591) was a man of very high distinction and many public activities, little has been known of his career, and his fame has centred exclusively around his heroic death. He was almost forgotten except by students of naval history at the time when Tennyson wrote his ballad seventy years or so ago.

When Mr. Rowse, a fellow of All Souls, Oxford, set out to write this book, he was warned that he was attempting an impossible task. Great as was the position of the Grenvilles in Cornwall and Devon during Tudor times, the many descendants of the naval hero were careless as to the preservation of family records, and all intimate documents which might throw a personal light had vanished. The worst offender was a descendant, Canon Granville (spelling of the family name having been altered), who burned a great mass of records in the conviction that it was the best thing to do with old documents. Much freedom of choice was exercised in Tudor times as to the spelling of surnames, and Sir Richard himself was sometimes called Greenville. It is interesting to note that Sir Wilfred Grenfell of Labrador is a descendant of a collateral branch of the family. Today the blood of Sir Richard runs in the veins of Sutherland, Elsmere, Granville, Dysart, Bath and Spencer.

Mr. Rowse had to depend on the meagre printed documents which appeared during the years following the loss of the *Revenge* in 1591, but he scored a great coup when he obtained permission to examine the Spanish official accounts of the battle in the Azores. These documents amply confirm the English tradition surrounding the name of Grenville, and their contents are now made accessible for the first time. Of the English documents, the most important is Sir Walter Raleigh's first published work "The Truth of the Fight about the Isles of Azores, 1591." Raleigh was Grenville's cousin, though his junior by ten years, and the circumstances under which he came to write it have a distinctly modern atmosphere. When news of the loss of the *Revenge* was brought home to England by Admiral Lord Thomas Howard, there was anger in high circles. Grenville's exploit was glorious but it was not war. Its com-



EDWIN C. GULLET, noted Canadian historian, whose latest work "The Great Migration," a record of the settling of this continent in the days of the sailing ship, has just been published by Thomas Nelson, Toronto. It will be reviewed in an early issue.

mander had disobeyed orders and his death did not compensate for the loss of the *Revenge*, which though in dimensions of the second class was regarded as the finest vessel in the British navy. It had been Drake's flagship in the repulse of the Armada. Old documents indicate that Raleigh challenged Lord Howard in defence of his cousin's good name. Whether a duel was actually fought is unknown, but time was on the side of Grenville. The Spaniards religiously kept the promise given on the surrender, to release the crew, and when those who had survived reached England they told a tale of heroism unexampled in sea warfare. Raleigh collected their narratives and published his defence. In doing so he made handsome amends to Howard—if there had been a quarrel—for he admitted that his cousin would have been wiser to obey orders instead of lingering to do battle single-handed with the Spanish main fleet.

Tennyson's ballad religiously follows Raleigh's story collected from eye-witnesses. Grappling was the accepted mode of naval warfare in those days, and the *Revenge* only half-manned put up the toughest fight ever recorded. Because she was splendidly equipped with bronze cannon and had plenty of ammunition she was able to do tremendous damage to the larger Spanish ships whose towering sides afforded a magnificent target at close range. Finally when every mast was gone Grenville, wounded unto death, wished to blow up his ship and thereby inflict more damage on the Spaniards. His master-gunner was willing to obey, but Captain Langhorne now took control and secured favorable terms of surrender.

The luck of the Spaniards was against them, for presently, as Tennyson puts it, "a wind from the lands they had ruined awoke from sleep." In the terrible storm that ensued their losses were almost as great as in 1588 with the Armada, and their prize—herself won down by the island crags. It can be imagined that when the full story reached Spain there was no elation. The superstitious thought Grenville had a pact with Satan. News of the disaster was suppressed because of the expected blow to the public morale. After all, war policy does not change much with the centuries! Grenville was 49 when he died, and in a psychological analysis Mr. Rowse argues that his end was of a piece with his life: ruthless, obstinate, infinitely courageous and always determined to have his own way. Readers of this book will learn much of the part Grenville in earlier life played in the administration of Devon and Cornwall. Administrative gifts ran in the family, for his grandfather had been Marshal of Calais. When a student-at-law in the Inner Temple in 1562 he killed a man in a street affray in the parish of St. Clement Dane's. He was a Member of Parliament when very young; he fought in Hungary against the Turks; he planted for Raleigh the first English colony in Virginia; he fought in Ireland on several occasions; he went into the business of privateering with success; he had charge of outlying defences at the time of the Armada. Certainly he lived a very full life, not unlike that of numerous contemporaries in the ardent age of Elizabeth, but it was his end that made his name immortal.

BIG TIME STUFF

"A Murder in Sydney," by Leonard Mann, Jonathan Cape, \$2.00.

BY J. V. McAREE

EVIDENTLY the novelists of the Antipodes have tired writing about gold discoveries and sheep runs and other features of their pioneer days; although we continue to think that "Robbery Under Arms," by Rolf Boldrewood, is about the best story of the kind we have ever read. But the book under discussion is quite as sophisticated as if the writer found his inspiration in London or New York. Indeed it could be located anywhere without much loss for it deals not with particular scenes but with the primitive emotions. The central figure is a young woman whom love for her mother drives to murder the woman whom the father plans to marry. Her fury is strengthened by her suspicion that her father had helped his wife out of the world. But we doubt if the writer dwelt sufficiently upon the love of the girl for her dead mother. We are asked to presume what ought to have been demonstrated at the cost of another chapter. The trial scene is moving; in fact any trial scene is moving and will give dignity to a much feeble book than "A Murder in Sydney." We get some interesting glimpses of contemporary or recent Australian politics, but they are incidental, and some of the discussions are rather arid. The book is a thoughtful piece of work, and though it is far from being a detective story has elements that will appeal to those who enjoy this kind of fiction.



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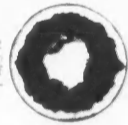
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NOT FOR THE PARTY R. B. STAYS

BY E. C. BUCHANAN

MR. BENNETT is staying. That's not the story. Why is he staying?

The newspapers last week told me he was staying in a single-column headline. Had he been quitting they would have given it four columns, maybe eight. And his quitting would have been a normal thing that could have been expected, not half as significant in itself as his staying.

Why is he staying? What does it mean?

Much advance notice was taken of the Saturday meeting in Ottawa. The newspapers not only kept the public reminded that it was taking place but tendered a lot of advice on the occasion. Almost every important daily paper in the country, whether Conservative or Liberal or independent, voiced concern for the rejuvenation of the party, wanted to see it on the march, perhaps after a national convention, with a re-statement of party policies, doubt about the future of the leadership removed. They had in mind the next general election, quite properly wanted to see the Conservative party take steps to restore itself to health and courage so that it could be ready to offer to provide a government in alternative to the present one or at least to be significant in opposition. Not unnaturally, some of these "organs of the public interest," while duly acknowledging Mr. Bennett's worth and indicating a preparedness to pay tribute on his retirement, felt that the process of rejuvenation could not well get under way without his stepping out, since in the nature of things he could at best only remain indefinitely and there would continue to be a question about the future leadership and consequently a half-heartedness of party spirit.

AND now, with the much-heralded meeting over, there is a noticeable feeling of let-down, a sense of nothing having been done, nothing changed in the situation. The *Montreal Gazette*, speaking as guardian of the party's traditions, frankly deplores the continuance of the situation. It can understand Mr. Bennett's "spirit of service, if necessary of sacrifice," having its appeal "to his followers in the House," and it admits that "short of giving up the job now," Mr. Bennett is doing all he can, but it is compelled to point out that the inconclusiveness of Saturday's meeting complicates the party problem. And it will find many to echo the lament that the party cannot hope to be getting ready to "play its traditional part" in the next general election and in the next House under present conditions, that it may have to change horses on the edge of the stream. The *Gazette* didn't even put the single-column heading (telling of Mr. Bennett's staying) at the top of the page.

Moreover, Conservative members of the House of Commons probably came to and departed from the meeting at Ottawa with feelings similar to those of all these Conservative and Liberal newspapers. Their thoughts must have been on the need of party rejuvenation, on the next election, on the position of the party in the next Parliament. That was the traditional way to think. All parties in bad defeat have given thought to such matters. The Conservative M.P.'s on their way to Ottawa must have assumed those were the matters they were called together to consider.

THE Conservative M.P.'s and the newspapers giving advice to the party were thinking traditionally, but they were thinking backward. Mr. Bennett, whose conception of party traditions may not fully correspond to those of his followers, and who called Saturday's meeting, wasn't thinking backward. The meeting as called by him was to be about his position in relation to the leadership. That's what it was about, and very little more. The Conservative M.P.'s assembled heard him tell them that he was prepared to continue as their leader, that his health would permit of it. They could do nothing else than pass a resolution saying they were glad. So that settled that, and settled nothing as regards the things the M.P.'s and the newspapers were concerned about. All they got towards party rejuvenation was the decision to set up a few provincial organization committees.

MR. BENNETT is staying, but his staying has little relation to the question of party rejuvenation and preparation for the next election. As the parental *Montreal Gazette* observes complacently, it complicates rather than solves the problem. Why then is he staying? Although the Conservative M.P.'s probably went home from the meeting without a very clear appreciation of the answer, the remarkably restrained resolution they passed in expression of their joy at his staying, and which was the only statement issued by the meeting, contains the answer. Valued by the daily press as worth only a one-column headline halfway down the front page, that fifty-word effort at joyous party composition may come to have great significance in the political history of the country through its possible bearing on affairs of the immediate future. On the chance of that it is worth embarking in the files of SATURDAY NIGHT.

"This meeting of Conservative Members of the House of Commons, assembled to greet our chieftain, Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, on his return from Europe, records its profound pleasure to learn of his improved state of health and of his willingness to continue to devote his remarkable ability, great experience and unequalled knowledge of public problems to the service of the Canadian people."

MR. BENNETT, in calling his followers together to consider his attitude in relation to the leadership, was not mainly concerned, as almost everybody else seemed to be, with the next election; not mainly concerned indeed with the fortunes of the party. His concern was for the fortunes of the country, for the problems of the

present and the early future, for serious situations, political and otherwise, which seem not unlikely to arise but the shape of which can be discerned only vaguely now. That is Mr. Bennett's foremost concern, and that was the concern he placed before his followers assembled. He pointed to problems already confronting the country, some of which are even now taking on fresh aspects of seriousness. He envisioned possibilities of the immediate or early future, possibilities that conceivably may influence the course of political effort. Some of them can be seen developing in Ontario and Quebec and in Alberta. These problems and threatening situations and the way they are met are of more direct importance to Canada than the next general election and the traditions gratuitously bestowed on the Conservative party by those who would use it to serve their own ends in the complacent conviction they were also the country's ends. Also, the next election normally is two years off. Many things can transpire in this day and age in less time than that, some of which could render party election preparations futile.

Some of these things Mr. Bennett pointed out to his followers. He

didn't have to point out to them that he was better able than any of them or than any of the adherents of the party who were not present to contribute powerfully towards influencing the problems and meeting the possible situations. They knew that themselves, as who doesn't? He needed only to call their attention to the problems and potential developments and to tell them in this time of national difficulty he was willing to continue to serve.

The significance of the resolution which was the only issue from the meeting of Conservative M.P.'s is that there is nothing in it about party rejuvenation, party convention, re-statement of party policies, election preparations, that it has to do only with Mr. Bennett's "willingness to continue to devote his remarkable ability, great experience and unequalled knowledge of public problems to the service of the Canadian people." Therein is the answer to the question: why is he staying? In what is not in the resolution as well as what is in it.

OBVIOUSLY the reason for his staying is his own, but even though his followers, mindful again of their "party traditions," might not

be able to see it as quite as weighty a reason as he does (the fine restraint of the resolution suggests something of such inability), they could as obviously do nothing else than accept it. Perhaps not more than a handful of older members at the meeting were able to find much satisfaction in the outcome. The younger ones are anxious about the party's future along the beaten path. They had been talking a lot among themselves about such things as re-statement of party policies, a traditional platform. Apparently they felt that policies and platform, re-stated now, if sufficiently orthodox, would suit party purposes in any situation. Time will tell where the right of it lay—and not much time. If something out of the ordinary does not develop in national affairs within the next twelve or eighteen months towards which Mr. Bennett is able to make a more important contribution than might otherwise be made, then valuable time may have been lost in connection with the preparation of the party for regaining its place in the two-party system of government. If present and potential problems and situations shape up as they give some indication of doing, Mr. Bennett will hardly be passive or without influence, and then the other considerations may be recognized as of secondary significance.



THE RT. HON. LORD FLEMING, Senator of the Scottish High Court of Justice, Edinburgh, photographed on board the Canadian Pacific liner *Duchess of York* at Quebec, with his nephew, I. D. Barber-Fleming, of Stirling. Lord Fleming has come to Canada to visit his brother, H. Hamilton Fleming, of Winnipeg.

Always heedful of scriptural teaching, one of Bennett's guides is that sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. He stays to serve the country in its present and impending need. As for the party, if the present is served in such manner the future may take care of itself.



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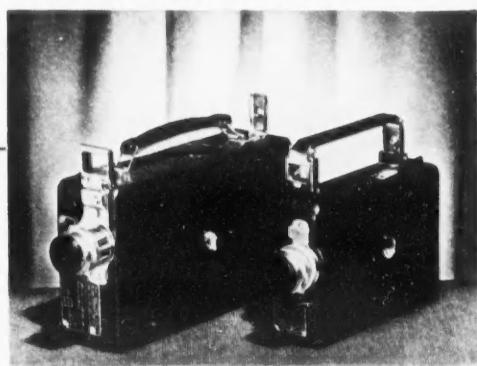
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How delightful to be able to sit at home with your family and friends, whenever you please, and see your vacation days flash across the home movie screen in all their living reality; revisit places that thrilled you, see again the people you met and played with, re-experience the fun you had.

Take along a movie camera wherever you go this summer, and make some interesting films to show when you get back. You'll find it doubles the pleasure of any experience at the time—and gives you lasting pleasure and satisfaction afterwards.

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CINÉ-KODAK "K" is the most widely used 16 mm. home movie camera—it's so simple, yet so fine. You get clear, brilliant movies at the touch of a lever. Performs beautifully for the beginner and, as your skill increases, responds to every exacting demand. Loads with full 100 feet of 16 mm. film. With f.1.9 lens, \$100; including case, \$118. A new low price.

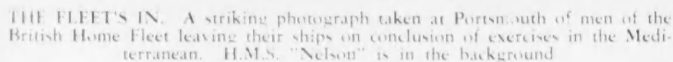
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And now you can get the thing you've longed for as the sheer perfection of picture taking—movies in full, natural colour. These 16 mm. cameras give you either black-and-white or colour movies. For radiant, lifelike colour—just load with Kodachrome, wonderful new Eastman colour film. No fuss, no extra equipment, simple as black-and-white.

Drop in at your dealer's today—let him put both these cameras through their paces for you. He has some great reels to show you.

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MAGAZINE CINÉ-KODAK loads in three seconds. You don't touch the film. It comes in a magazine. Just slip the magazine into place, close the camera cover and shoot. Effortless loading is only one of six new features in this remarkable pocket-size movie camera. With fast f.1.9 lens, \$140; including combination carrying case, \$160.50.



BY LUCY VAN GOGH

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

Commendable and Victorian restraint, and do not plaster their petting parties all over the more exciting bits of the action; and as there are four of a ere altogether (five if you include Paul Robeson) that leaves two (or three) persons to go on managing the others in a sensible manner.

Also, it is a piece of much better material. It is not perfect, I think I could have handled the eclipse better myself. But the witch-doctor's smelling-out of the Chief's enemies (amazingly like a sabotage trial in Russia, when you think of it) is magnificently worked up, and the setting up of the mine is quite well done, and the use of African drums and choruses is most tricky. The "montage" is brilliant, especially of the shots depicting the weary march across the sandhills. There is a lot of fine scenery, though it would have been better not to have had such a good wilderness in that part of the country where no white man had trod for hundreds of years. Mr. Robeson's voice suits the mechanism better than ever, in fact it records so perfectly that I am beginning to think it is not a voice at all but something invented by the sound engineers in the recording studio. As for the story, if Mr. Rider Haggard were still alive and knew anything of the ways of modern producers, he would be amazed at the fidelity with which his plot and characters have been adhered to. Other modern producers will probably be amazed at the excellence of the result.

A black and white photograph showing two hands, one above the other, in a dramatic, high-contrast lighting. The hands are wearing dark suits and white shirts. A vertical beam of light passes through the space between the hands, creating a bright, glowing column. The background is dark and textured.

I was not making much, and was spending it all. The children were coming along, and a family man always has many uses for money. My money slipped away like sand through my fingers until. . .

A friend, who sells life insurance, made me realize there is a tomorrow. I had been neglecting to set anything aside systematically for my family's and my own future. He showed me how, by being just a little more careful, I could save enough to start a life insurance program.

A small beginning, but what comfort to know that my family wouldn't be left penniless. Besides some needed cash, my first insurance would provide an income of \$100 a month for a few years—should the emergency arise.

Most important, I had something I could build on as I progressed. And I did. Those first small sums I saved—those “grains of sand” cemented with wisdom and forethought became the foundation of my family’s security.

This is a story that thousands can tell. Let a Metropolitan Field-Man show how you, too, can start building now for your family's future. Telephone the nearest Metropolitan office or mail the coupon.

The Metropolitan issues life insurance in the usual standard forms, individual and group, in large and small amounts. It also issues annuities and accident and health policies.

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THE Halifax Conservatory of Music this summer celebrated its Golden Jubilee. Those familiar with its work are aware that it has made an admirable contribution to the life of the

Nova Scotia capital, where musical standards are higher than in some Canadian centres of larger population. The Conservatory has lately commenced the publication of a monthly Journal edited by Madeleine Page, formerly assistant curator of the Historical Museum at Fort Anne, Annapolis Royal. Among the con-

tributors to the Golden Jubilee number is Reginald Stewart who writes on concertizing. The Halifax Conservatory is the same age as the Toronto Conservatory of Music, and old graduates of the latter institution will be interested to learn that Heinrich Klingentfeld, the violinist, who was on its staff in the 'nineties, had pre-

viously taught for several years at Halifax. Mr. Klingensfeld, was a pupil of the great virtuoso Brodsky and is credited with having introduced chamber music to Halifax after he came over from Munich in 1885. Oldsters will recall that he was an active enthusiast in that field at Toronto ten years later.

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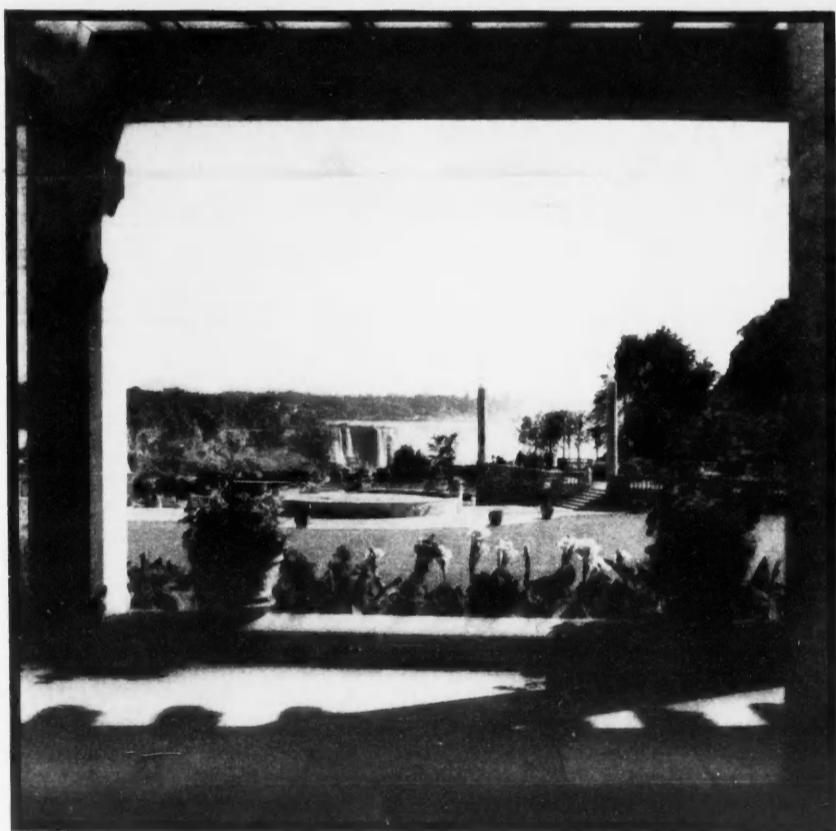
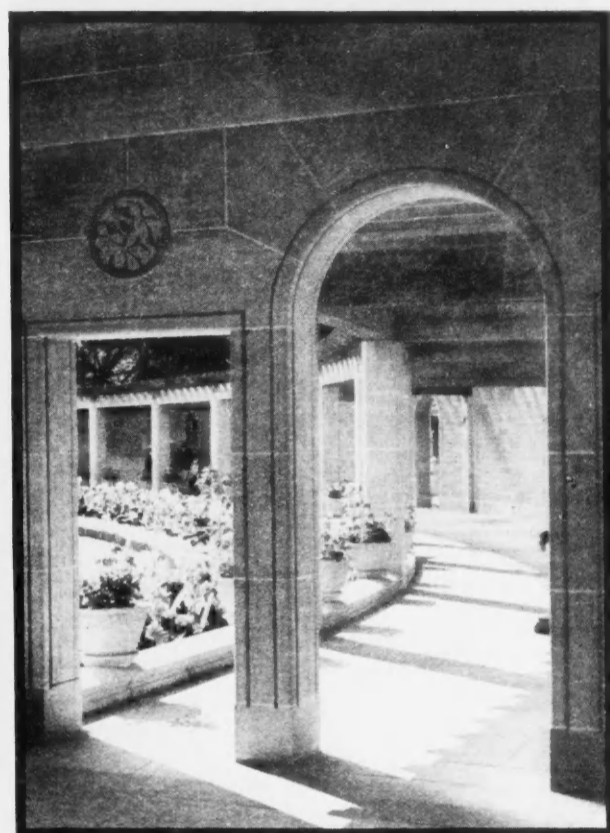
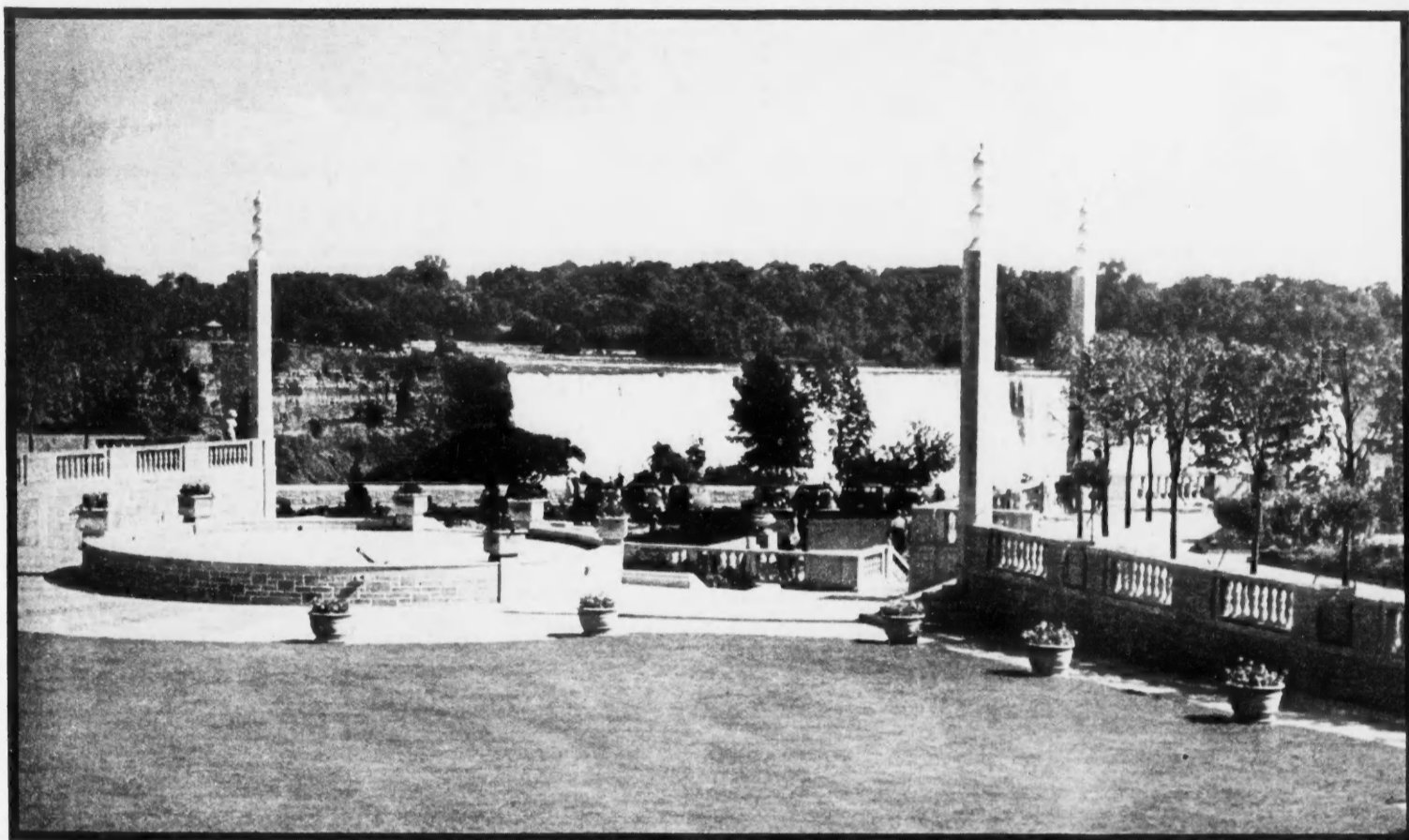
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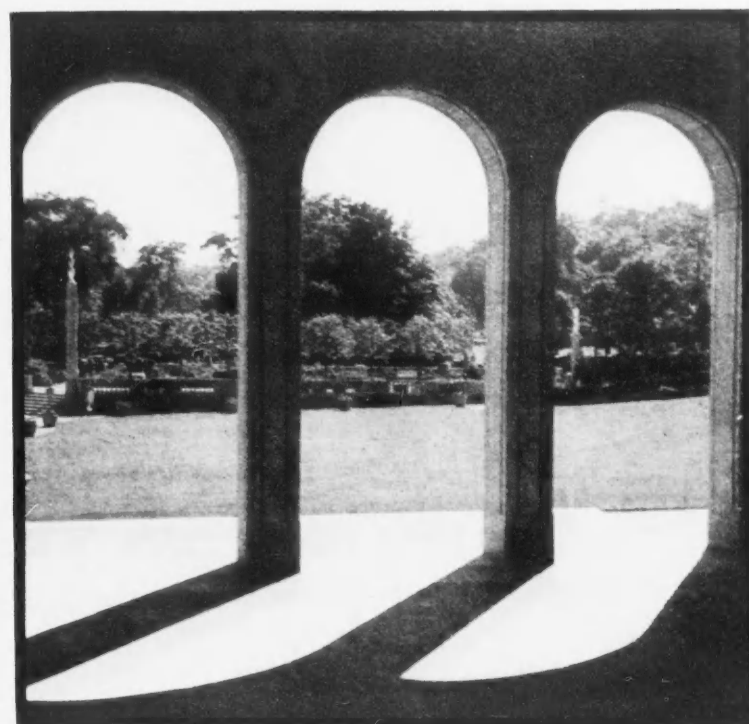
PEOPLE » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 21, 1937

THE NEW FORMAL GARDENS AT NIAGARA FALLS



VISTAS of the formal gardens, now nearing completion at Niagara Falls, Ont., (the roof of the pavilion depicted is, for example, still to be tiled), are here recorded by "Jay's" camera. The property, consisting of the sites of the old Clifton and Lafayette hotels, was donated by Mr. Harry Oakes; Mr. H. B. Dunington-Grubb designed the gardens; and the work is being carried out by the Niagara Parks Commission under the chairmanship of Hon. T. B. McQuesten, K.C.



OUR PEOPLE IN MANHATTAN

BY GAEL RENFREW

BY ADAPTING the Canadian pioneering tradition, quite literally, to the city, Margaret Cuthbert, daughter of an Assistant Commissioner in Canada's Mounted Police, has reached the peak in radio. She is now in charge of all women's activities for the National Broadcasting Company. She has watched radio skyrocket from its beginnings to the place of paramount importance in national and international interest that it now occupies—all in eleven years. When she broke ground with WEAF, N.B.C. had not yet been born.

From Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, to a private office in R.C.A.'s 65-story building, Miss Cuthbert travelled a circuitous route that took her through Dawson City, Yukon, where her father, Major Cuthbert, was in charge of the M.P. division. One of her stopping off points was Cornell University, where she later served as Secretary to the College of Home Economics and studied Fine Arts. It was here that Miss Cuthbert did the practice work for the radio career that stamps her as one of America's outstanding women today.

SHE had certain ideas on the subject of bringing speakers of a new order to lecture to the Cornell student body. The faculty were dubious about attendance, especially if the speaker was a woman. Miss Cuthbert, however, having interested the Cornell Women's Club, had Edna St. Vincent Millay make the debut for the series, and such a large audience turned out that even standing room was at a premium.

Encouraged by the initial success of her experiment, Miss Cuthbert went on with the program of outstanding moderns and it is really to the experience she gained at this time that she attributes her knowledge of what pleases the radio public.

One hears much about the fabulous

fees paid to artists by advertisers on commercial programs, but radio in the role of public utility is unfamiliar to the average tuner-in. Yet it is the sustaining or non-commercial programs that are Miss Cuthbert's métier. Women's associations, or other organizations desiring time on the air, seek the cooperation and advice of Miss Cuthbert, who rules on the suitability of the program offered. Its merit, and how it fits public interest and convenience, are the deciding factors.

MISS CUTHBERT has found that women's interests are not limited to new recipes, fashions, health talks, or even the alluring subject of beauty. They want to keep abreast of national and international events, and the question of economic security is one with which they are becoming more and more concerned. Hence, speakers of the calibre of Dorothy Thomson and Mrs. Roosevelt are much in demand.

The news of the moment and its intelligent interpretation is radio's most important need, and as Miss Cuthbert says, the friendly informal way of speaking to the unseen audience is most effective over the microphone. The listener's attention is won by persuasion.

BLESSED with great personal charm, Miss Cuthbert possesses the rare faculty of appearing unhurried despite constant demands on her time and energy. Perhaps it is her keen interest in people generally that permits her to enjoy seeing callers of all types, and anyone from Canada needs no other passport to her presence.

In the world of Big Business Miss Cuthbert's official title is "Director of Women's Activities and Special Programs for the National Broadcasting Company."

Last year the New York League of

Business and Professional Women selected her as one of their Women of Achievement, by reason of her pioneer work on radio and programs that appeal to women. Articles on this subject from her pen have appeared in leading journals and magazines and she has contributed a chapter on "The Personality of the Speaker in Radio" to the Third Year Book of the Institute of Education by Radio.

Miss Cuthbert has lately been made a member of the Advisory Committee of Mrs. Vincent Astor's Committee on Women's Participation in New York's forthcoming World Fair, which is scheduled to be held in 1939.

WITH George Arliss for president, Leslie Howard a council member, its secretary a McGill man, the Episcopal Actors' Guild of America is earning added laurels for New York's world-famed Little Church Around the Corner. The destinies of this remarkable organization, which has its headquarters in the "Little Church," are guided by Percy Moore, a McGill graduate of '28 (Arts). A veteran of 35 years' stage experience, he directed "The Cat and the Canary" in London in 1922.

Relief minus red tape is the Guild's interpretation of the charity it extends to members of the profession who find themselves "at liberty," while its winter program of social and theatrical activities is as diversified as it is excellent.

Come to one of the Guild's teas on an early autumn Sunday, perhaps, when Manhattan is wrapped in one of those moose mists and you wonder what to do with that hour between five and six.

The Guild "Hall," reached by a turret stair, is discovered by the adventuring outsider to be an adorable little room. Its gabled front



JACK MINER, the Canadian naturalist, says: "The hope for the betterment of this world is more love and the right kind of education and less bayonet-point compulsion." He says: "If you can get a child to build a bird house that child at once becomes a conservationist because he will not only protect the birds himself, but will not allow others to harm or destroy them." Photo shows him with a group of underprivileged children who were taken to his home and bird sanctuary for a picnic by members of The Kingsville Lion's Club. The children are banding young mourning doves to study migration routes.

windows look out upon the church garden, an oasis of peace shut in by an ancient lych gate, although Fifth Avenue is just a block away.

THE room itself is bathed in the cozy atmosphere that radiates from lighted yellow lamps and hangings of pale gold silk. Practically every piece of furniture tells a story of some famous player. That desk, for instance, just inside the door, belonged to George Holland, the man whose

death brought fame—and name—to the Little Church. In the far corner of the room stands Frank Allen's grand piano, and a few feet from it the desk at which the great Mansfield worked and studied. Other treasures are Kate Claxton's mirror, and three quaint Dutch chairs, hand-made, of seventeenth century design, the gift of Mrs. Frank Allen. The books and old play bills tell stories, too, but we must stop prowling around. Folks are coming in for tea.

The table, with candles flickering on the dainty china and old silver, speaks the kindest of welcomes, and the day's hostesses have done themselves proud in providing toothsome sandwiches and cakes—everything home-made.

It is a true democracy of spirit that prevails in this lighted attic room. Youngsters just beginning the long grind are all eyes for the headliners present, and the folks in the forties and fifties are eager to chat with the companions who have found the road to success. Not, of course, that the company is wholly made up of stage people. Big names from all groups meet here.

Chatter continues among the tinkle of silver and china for half an hour or more. Then Percy Moore's personality and stagecraft come into play as he introduces the artists of the afternoon. Perhaps it is Jean LaFarge who is to play—on the Allen piano. The D'Oyly Carte Opera people might even be the guests of honor—and thus it goes.

TEA is also served every week-day, between four and six, from October to May inclusive. These are much less crowded occasions when a small circle draws, charmingly round the candle-lit table, and the talk goes from this to that with delightful informality.

The stranger, made at once to feel at home, marvels at this daily "break" for the big city's dispirited. When one interested out-of-towner dropped in recently on a Monday afternoon it was to have the unforgettable experience of finding beautiful Beverly Bayne pouring tea. Just the essence of charm and chic, she is the perfect hostess.

Monthly entertainments and bridges also form an integral part of the Guild's program. The popular door prize for the bridges is a pair of tickets to some current stage success.

In the brief dozen years of its history the Guild has added important legal service to its social record. It has been instrumental in forming the Theatre Authority, a body which is fighting for fairer treatment of actors, and is doing away with benefit performances run by racketeers who preyed on the services of actors. It is under the seal of approval of the Theatre Authority that the Annual Episcopal Actors' Guild Benefit is held, and for this important occasion the organization buys out an entire house playing some "hit." "Berkeley Square," with Leslie Howard; "Walk a Little Faster," with Beatrice Lillie, and "Victoria Regina," with Helen Hayes, are three of the successes that have served this purpose.

THE Episcopal Actors' Guild is affiliated with The Actors' Church Union of England, the mother of all the Theatre Guilds, and works in cooperation with The Actors' Fund of America, the Catholic Actors' Guild and the Jewish Theatrical Guild. The executives of all associations meet regularly to discuss their common problems and prevent overlapping, especially in the sphere of relief where the things they do are magnificent, but never told.

Anyone interested in the stage and its people is eligible for membership in the Episcopal Actors' Guild of America, whose magnetic force is drawing society's most important influences towards each other—the church and the stage.



MISS MARCIA WALLACE, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Stewart Wallace, of Toronto, who has gone to England with her father and mother to study for a year at Blunt House, Oxford. Mr. Wallace is the Librarian of the University of Toronto.

Photograph by Pearl Freeman.

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DRESSING TABLE

BY ISABEL MORGAN

IN THE recent issue of a French periodical we chanced across an account of the opening of the "Exposition of Art" in Antoine's Parisian "atelier-studio." Antoine, whom we have often met on his visits to Toronto, is an unusual personality and is as much a dictator of hair styles as are those other Parisians who decree whether skirts will be long and full or short and scant. The writer describes the opening in the following words:

Let me tell you all about the staircase of glass, of the monumental sanctuary pervaded by a glow which is neither mauve nor blue, but a blending of both, projected through tinted glass, and reposing in shadow from half-toned lights, his works of art. All this, among the sweet perfume of beautiful flowers in arrangements most pleasing to the eye; and to delight the ear as well, the exquisite harmony of an unseen organ playing lifting music. And in a niche is a couch of precious woods covered with furs and serving as a chaise longue for Antoine.

It is not, as you might imagine, a display of coiffures such as you or I might wear, but coiffures of hair that has been handled like plastic material; that is to say, like malleable wax which has been transformed under the creative fingers of Antoine into something rare and embodied with life, representing historic figures or characterizations of the art of every country in the world and of all ages in personalized and original versions. Everything is so characteristic of Antoine! Among these models can be seen a coiffure of the Louis XIV period, with golden curls, worn by Cécile Soré; a delectable presentation reminiscent of Louis XV and inspired by Watteau, in-prisoning in silvered curls a small grouping of flowers, perfect in color and form. There is also another coiffure

in silvered curls, First Empire of Josephine; but do not overlook the splendid Louis XVI coiffure, of immaculate whiteness, in a nimbus of white tulle and of prodigious height.

For the theatrical artist, Antoine presents some creations in Romantic style worn by Arletty, and also an exquisite "Faun" with copper horns made for Mlle. Sakharoff for her role in "L'Après-Midi d'un Faun." I have chosen at random, for I am surrounded by such a variety of coiffures, all possessing the same artistic originality of color and line, and immediately impressing you with their boldness.

I must point out that block of stone on which rests the head of Medusa, in which is reflected braids of hair which twist serpent-like in every direction, rearing their ghastly heads. They seem to pursue like something in a nightmare! Let us finish with sculpture, the real ones, all of gigantic proportions and magnificent in composition, representing Mussolini, Professor Gosset, Jean-Charles Légrand.

THE preview of this exhibition brought together the high society of Paris, many of whom are patrons of Antoine. Passing by, we notice a beautiful coiffure created by him, this one of real hair. This charming blonde woman might have descended from a stained glass window, for she wore a white gown of purely classic line. Her blonde hair was combed back to show the contour of her head, and was finished at the nape of the neck by a chignon formed of three flat curls, a large one in the centre, smaller ones on either side in opposite direction. Some curls, round and flat, are placed in front, forming a garland from ear to ear, creating the illusion of a crown of flat roses in the hair, such as a child might wear in a procession.



VISITORS TO CANADA. Captain and Mrs. W. Eric P. Saunders, of London, England, snapped in the gardens at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, B.C., where they have been spending two weeks. During the past six months they have been in the United States. En route through Canada they will motor to Banff and Lake Louise, Calgary, Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

The exhibition is housed in a "Glass House," designed and executed by Lalique. It has been turned over to the Paris Exposition, now in progress, and serves as a museum in which are exhibits showing the stages in the artistic evolution of hairdressing through the ages. The admission fees are donated weekly to charitable organizations, as stipulated by Antoine.

Archbishop Sweeney has returned to Toronto after spending three weeks at Elgin House, Muskoka.

Mr. Werner Haag has returned to Toronto from Murray Bay, and has left for Vancouver.

IN THE GARDEN

ALL iris bloom is fleeting, and the bearded iris season is but a short one at the best. Granted a cool period for their annual display, they will linger awhile, but intense sunlight and drying winds quicken buds to open and hasten the passing of blossom.

As bright sunshine is not flattering to the iris and as breezes disturb the delicate poise of flower and stem, the sympathetic and conscientious grower visits his iris at intervals, when the wind is still and the mellow light induced by lengthening shadows provides the perfect medium in which to view the quiet tones, blends and contrasts of color. Although an infinite number of beautiful varieties are available, enthusiasts and breeders are still seeking for improvement, and many new sorts are introduced every year.

At the Morden Experimental Station no attempt is made to keep up-to-date with recent introductions, but additions to the collection are made regularly. The following sorts are new to the station, and are selected as superior to older varieties. The descriptive matter is from 1937 observation. The letter S signifies standards and F, falls.

Pulsation—a smoky, pale yellow and lavender blend, suggestive of a larger Quaker Lady. *Tenbrine*—large, dark but bright violet S, purple F. *Jupiter*—cream S, deep violet spashed F. *Mystic*—pale white S, violet veined F, distinct and arresting. *Alice Allen*—pale bluish lavender self, a great improvement over the older sorts of this color. *Mount Royal*—large violet S, purple F, early. *Venus*—smoky yellow S, plum purple F. *Ecstasy*—old rose, violet shaded S and F. *Etude de Matin*—cream, blue tinted S and F. *White Queen*—pure clear white self. *Delight*—white S, lilac veined F. *Roadster*—old rose suffused violet self. *Citronella*—light yellow S, bright turquoise F, the golden beard gives the effect of a lighted lantern. *Vive Leslie*—white, blue tinted S, bright purple F.

August is an approved time for setting out a new plantation of iris.

Bermuda

PLEASURE ISLAND



MUSIC at NIGHT

THERE is a delightful novelty about the night life of this pleasant coral Riviera of the West. Here you dance on a terrace roofed only by the starry sky. Here you dance with a breeze in your face . . . a breeze purified by the encircling sea, and happily innocent of the smoke and fumes of industrial life. You dance to the best of orchestral music . . . music that fills a night rich in the characteristic charm which Nature has bequeathed solely to the Islands of Bermuda.

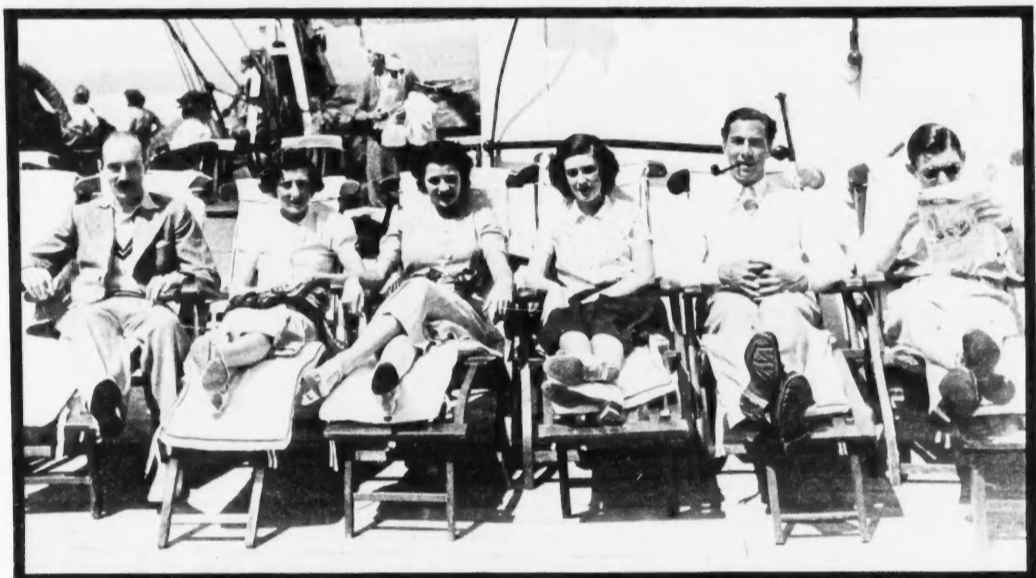
Discriminating Canadians . . . old and young . . . find Bermuda ideal for healthful pleasure. Though conveniently near, it is distant enough to possess a climate

that remains temperate throughout the year. And it is distant enough to provide you with a complete change . . . a refreshing country that demands no passport and offers you an unequalled opportunity for enjoying the saner pleasures of life.

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Two excellent air services now bring Bermuda closer to Canada. By leaving Montreal or Toronto Wednesday or Friday evening by train for New York, you can catch the plane at Port Washington, Long Island, the next morning and be in Bermuda that afternoon. Return service from Bermuda on Wednesdays and Sundays. For those who prefer the more leisurely trip by sea, sailings continue from Montreal, Halifax and New York. Apply to your nearest travel agent for rates and reservations.

FOR BOOKLET: Your travel agent, or The Bermuda Trade Development Board, Victoria Building, Toronto.



AN INTERESTING GROUP OF ARRIVALS enjoying the sun on the deck of the Duchess of York as the liner approached Quebec recently. From left to right, Lord and Lady Grenfell of London; Miss Philippa Fitzalan-Howard, a cousin of the Duke of Norfolk; Miss Pamela Armstrong, of Melbourne, Australia, and Thomas Shaughnessy, of Montreal, a brother of Lady Grenfell.

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—History of Canada, August 9-16

FIVE TO REMODEL CANADA

FIVE distinguished Canadians were selected during the week for what is probably the most important public service since Confederation. In brief, they were given the task of initiating the process of bringing constitutional government in Canada into line with conditions of life. They are the members of the Royal Commission to investigate the economic and financial basis of Confederation "in the light of the economic and social developments of the last seventy years." Hon. Newton W. Rowell, Chief Justice of Ontario, was appointed chairman of the Commission; his colleagues are: Hon. Thibaudeau Rinfret, Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada; John W. Duff, president and editor-in-chief of the Winnipeg "Free Press"; Robert Alexander MacKay, professor of government and political science at Dalhousie University; and Henry Forbes Angus, head of the department of political science, commerce and sociology, University of British Columbia. In making the announcement of their appointment, Prime Minister Mackenzie King also announced the terms of reference which include, "without limiting the general scope of the inquiry," instructions to determine whether the constitutional allocation of revenue as between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments is suitable for present conditions, whether taxation as at present imposed is as equitable and efficient as can be devised, and whether the present division of "the burden of government" is equitable and conducive to efficient administration.

DOMINION

Agriculture: Bureau of Statistics reported Canada's total stocks of wheat on hand as 32,739,852 bushels, the smallest quantity since 1925.

Bank of Canada: Prime Minister Mackenzie King laid cornerstone of new head office building of Bank of Canada.

Fisheries: George J. A. Alexander, Deputy Minister of Fisheries of British Columbia, resigned as member of International Fisheries Commission.

Immigration: Department of Immigration reported 6,827 immigrants received in Canada during first six months of 1937, an increase of 30 per cent.

Labor: Department of Labor reported 37 strikes and lockouts during July, involving loss of 69,276 man-working-days.

League of Nations: Prime Minister King announced appointment of Senator Raoul Dandurand as head of Canadian delegation to Assembly of League of Nations. Other delegates: Hon. J. L. Halsey, Minister of National Revenue, and Hon. Vincent Massey, High Commissioner in London, with Dr. W. A. Riddell as alternative delegate.

War Memorial: Prime Minister King announced selection of Connaught Place as permanent site for Canadian National War Memorial providing satisfactory arrangements can be made with city of Ottawa.

ALBERTA

Bank Act: Prime Minister Mackenzie King requested that Premier Aberhart facilitate reference of Alberta's new bank legislation to the Supreme Court of Canada for an opinion on its validity, and that in the meantime the legislation be not enforced. Premier Aberhart announced that he was "dumbfounded" that such a request should come from the Prime Minister.

Social Credit Commission: G. L. MacLachlan, chairman of the Social Credit Board, announced the appointment of himself and the two British Social Credit "technicians," G. F. Powell and L. D. Byrne, as a temporary commission to administer the Social Credit Act.

Vigilante: Reputable correspondents reported the organization in Edmonton of "vigilantes" opposed to the Aberhart regime.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Education: H. G. Minzay resigned as registrar of Department of Education.

Marketing: British Columbia Court of Appeals quashed injunctions granted by Mr. Justice Manson against Coast Vegetable Board and Lower Mainland Dairy Products Board, the Appeal Court again holding that the provincial Marketing Act is valid.

MANITOBA

Civil Service: C. K. Rogers, assistant Deputy Minister of Education, was appointed acting Manitoba Civil Service Commissioner.

ONTARIO

Education: Dr. Duncan McArthur, Deputy Minister of Education, announced that changes will be made in the teaching of French "so that pupils may learn to use it for conversational purposes."

Highways: Premier Hepburn announced new road building program whereby small towns will be linked by good roads, the Province assuming entire cost of construction.

Hydro: Hon. Peter Heenan announced immediate start will be made on construction of a 10,000 h.p. electric power plant at mouth of the Montreal River.

Labor: Premier Hepburn announced that he had ordered the recently created Labor and Industries Board to conduct an investigation into the wages being paid by the textile industry; striking textile workers in Peterborough rejected the Premier's proposal that they return to work and await results of the investigation.

QUEBEC

Appointment: Guillaume Dupuis, choirmaster at Notre Dame Church, Montreal, appointed by Government as provincial teacher of singing.

Fisheries: Government announced organization of all free fishing areas in Province into zones with a special warden to be appointed for each zone.

POLITICS

Alberta: Movement began in Alberta to encourage John I. McFarland, former head of the wheat pool, to lead a united front party against Premier Aberhart.

Manitoba: Social Credit caucus selected S. E. Rogers, M.L.A. for Roblin, as party leader in Manitoba in succession to Dr. S. W. Fox.

Ontario: Premier Hepburn announced that a fall election will be held but did not definitely name date; Mr. Hepburn was nominated in his own constituency and Conservatives nominated N. R. Martin, dairy farmer, to oppose him; David A. Croll, who resigned as Minister of Welfare and Labor at time of Oshawa strike, was unanimously chosen as Liberal candidate in Windsor-Walkerville, and announced that he still disagreed with Mr. Hepburn's labor policies. It was stated that Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett would participate in the provincial campaign. Prime Minister Mackenzie King cancelled speaking engagements in Ontario lest keeping them be regarded as campaign participation.

EDUCATION

Canadian Teachers' Federation elected: A. C. Lewis, Toronto, president; Dr. M. E. Lazerte, Edmonton, first vice-president; Miss Jessie L. Lawson, Saint John, second vice-president; C. N. Crutcheff, Shawinigan Falls, secretary-treasurer.

King's: Board of Governors announced appointment of Rev. Algonon Stanley Walker as president of University of King's College.

OBITUARY

Bell-Smith, Gertrude Matilda, Toronto, sister of late F. M. Bell-Smith, artist (74). **Cooper,** Frederick, Montreal, president Commercial Reproducing Co. (37). **Delve,** Rev. R. A., Oshawa, Ont., United Church minister, former secretary Bay of Quinte Conference (67). **Dickson,** David Farris, Vancouver, flour mill executive (74). **Gardner,** R. C., Edmonton, signal supervisor Alberta and British Columbia districts of C.N.R. (49). **Gauthier,** Rev. Emile, Sherbrooke, Que., professor of mathematics St. Charles Seminary (59). **Gosselin,** Jean, St. Laurent, Que., lawyer and journalist (84).

Hoffman, Very Rev. Canon Thomas F., Montreal, pastor St. Augustine's parish, Notre Dame de Grace (66). **Kerr,** George Robert, Hamilton, Ont., vice-president Canadian Westinghouse Co. (55). **Houlston,** Col. John, (D.S.O.), Ottawa, former O.C. Military District No. 7, civil and hydrographic engineer (68). **Lennox,** Louise E., Toronto, widow of Col. T. Herbert Lennox, M.P. (68). **Macgillivray,** Donald, Halifax, former general manager Eastern Trust Co., former superintendent Maritimes and Newfoundland branches Canadian Bank of Commerce (75). **Mackay,** Mrs. Ira Allan, Montreal, widow of Dean Mackay of McGill. **Mercier,** Dr. Magdeleine, Montreal, dentist, founder of Société du Bon Parler Français, past president Société des Gens de Lettres (69). **O'Halloran,** George F., Ottawa, former Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Commis-

TALK ABOUT AIR TALKS

IN VIEW of the very considerable number of interesting and valuable "talks" now forming part of the operations of the Canadian Broadcasting Commission and of some private broadcasters in Canada, we have concluded that it would be a useful service to our readers to attempt to keep them posted concerning the more important, and especially the more widely distributed, of these broadcasts. The musical and dramatic fare of the airways is pretty fully treated by the daily press, but the purely intellectual material distributed through the microphone tends to be neglected. We shall be glad to hear from readers as to the utility of the information contained in this column, and also as to their views concerning the talks that are here announced, and their suggestions for other subjects and speakers.

One of the most interesting talk broadcasts during the summer has been conducted by a pair of young men, one of whom is well known to SATURDAY NIGHT readers, being the art critic of this journal, Graham Campbell McInnes. He and Ron Perry, the "Automobile Vagabonds," have been

wandering in an ancient motor car from Halifax to Vancouver and delivering their impressions over the CBC national network at 9 p.m. on Wednesday. Instead of finishing in Vancouver on August 25, as originally arranged, they will be heard on two additional evenings, from Lethbridge on September 1 and from Toronto on September 8.

P. E. B. Whitfield, M.B.E., M.A., who was heard recently on "Zeppelin Memories," is delivering a series of three talks on "A Modern School Master's Creed." The first, on Saturday last, was about young children. Those of today and next Saturday will deal with older boys and with the preparation of students for university. The treatment is human rather than technical and pedagogic, the time 6:30 p.m.

Co-operation in the Nova Scotia fishing industry will be a national network subject at 9:30 p.m. on Monday next, August 23, in the "Fighting Through" series, the talker, Mr. Feltmate, being a lobster fisherman from Whitehead, N.S.

All times mentioned in this column are Eastern Standard Time.

HE WAS AFRAID TO CROSS A STREET

Lost His Nerve After 12 Months' Agony

Suffering from acute rheumatism in both his knee joints—treated in hospital twice without result—so unnerved that he was afraid to cross a street—how readily every rheumatic sufferer will sympathize with this man. Read what he says: "For 12 months, I suffered pain and misery with acute rheumatism in both my knees. Twice, I was treated in hospital—but it was no use. I could not walk up or downstairs. I was afraid to cross the street, for I had lost all confidence in myself. Fourteen days ago, I started taking Kruschen Salts, and already I am a new man. I can walk with a smart step, up and downstairs with ease, and cross the street with complete confidence. My rheumatism is getting better every day."—D.L.

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Preparatory School 8-12 Upper School for Boys from 14-18

For Boarders and Day Boys

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For prospectus and further information, apply to the Secretary.

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A French school for English and French Girls (ages 14 to 20 years) run on Roman lines. Non-sectarian. Resident and day pupils. Cottage in Laurentians for winter sports. School reopens Sept. 22, 1937. Principal, Mrs. S. L. Ritchie (née Levesque).

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H. C. GRIFFITH, M.A., LL.D.,

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Fees Moderate

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EDUCATION FOR MODERN LIFE
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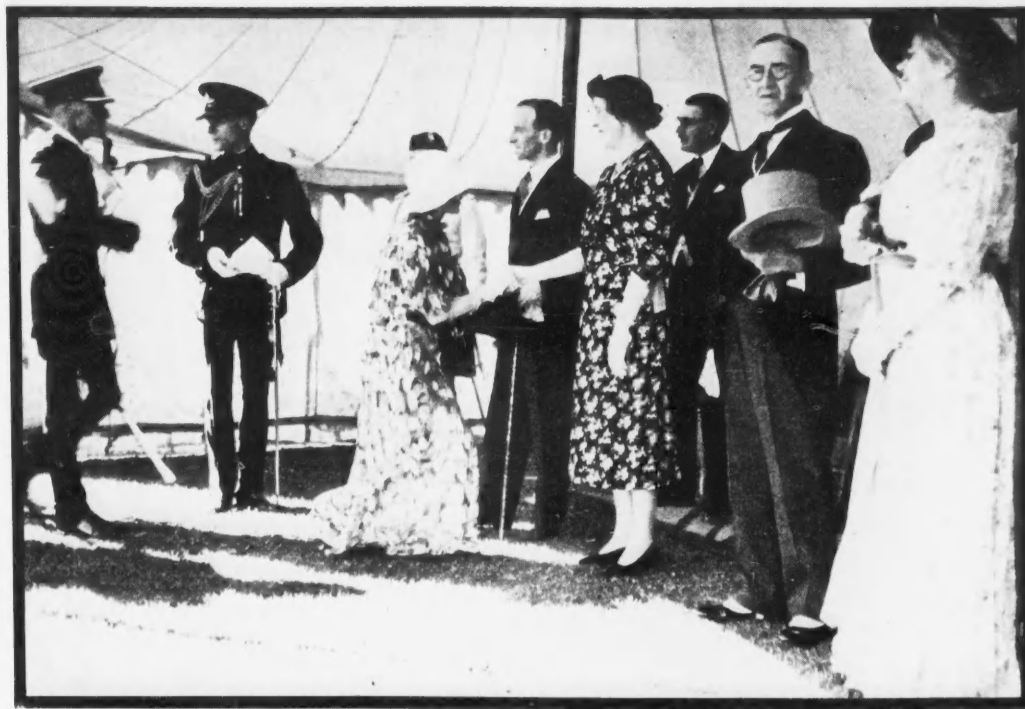
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IN THE COURSE OF THEIR WESTERN TRAVELS, Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir, were entertained by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta and Mrs. John Campbell Bowen, at a garden party at Government House, Edmonton, at which nearly 2,000 guests were present. Guests were presented to Their Excellencies by Capt. J. W. Dodds, A.D.C. to His Honor. Curtseying to Her Excellency is Mrs. Laddler, wife of Col. A. E. Laddler, who is seen entering the marquee. In the background are Major Redfern and Capt. Campbell Preston, A.D.C. to His Excellency.

—Photograph by William Kewitt.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

BERNICE COFFEY, SOCIAL EDITOR

TORONTO society, scattered to the four corners of the compass, has left the city barren of many activities. The days are spent in a gay, informal manner at summer residences, where a continual coming and going of guests lends zest and enjoyment, or at the great summer resorts where golf, tennis and swimming are important preoccupations. Many have gone abroad, while others are content to explore and see Canada. The evident enjoyment of their Excellencies, the Governor-General and Lady Tweedsmuir, in their far-flung travels to Canada's remote outposts, may herald a new vogue for travel to little-known parts of the country.

An event that always brings out everyone remaining in town is the Promenade Symphony Concert on Thursday evening, and whether the mercury is attempting to reach new records or not, it makes little difference to those attending. While the music is going on, everyone listens too intently to mind the heat, and during the intermissions a stroll on the lawns outside with the stars overhead is both cool and refreshing. At the recent Prom. at which Mr. Evelyn Howard-Jones, the distinguished English pianist, was guest artist, there was a large audience among which we noticed Lady Eaton, but recently returned from a long stay abroad, Mrs. Victor Ross, Mr. F. Y. McEachern, Mrs. Draper Dobie, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Chalmers, Mrs. H. D. Warren, Mrs. R. Debrino Austin, Colonel and Mrs. Mackenzie Waters, and many others. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Chapman entertained a large number of guests in honor of Mr. Jones.

SEIGNIORY CLUB

SEIGNIORS and their ladies in the court costumes and fashionable attire of a hundred years ago, Indians, missionaries and pioneer settlers walked again at the Seignior Club on the evening of Saturday, August 14. They were not ghostly figures but the members of the Seignior Club and their friends who attended the annual costume ball held each year at this time in the old Manor House near the Log Chateau.

Always a colorful and important social event among the summer activities at the Club, the ball brought together most of the members of the cabin community, the Americans and Canadians who have taken up residence at the Log Chateau for the summer. First prize for the couple with most beautiful costumes was awarded to Miss Barbara Stearns of New Canada, Conn. and Dr. C. Pattee of Montreal who were dressed in charming colonial costumes. Mrs. J. R. Booth, and Mrs. C. R. Bangs of Ottawa, dressed as negro mummies, won the prize for the couple with the most original costume. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Joy of Montreal, as Pierrot and Pierrette, won the prize for the most comic costumes.

The Manor House is one of the most famous houses in Canada and was once

the home of Louis Joseph Papineau, the famous rebel-patriot who led his French Canadian compatriots in revolt against the government of lower Canada. Figures that would have been familiar to the eyes of the first occupants of the Manor paused at the long windows to enjoy the sweeping views of the Ottawa river or gathered at the foot of the winding staircase leading to the ball room.

Among the other prize winners chosen by the Judges, Mr. F. Porter, Montreal and Col. J. R. Booth, Ottawa, and the Judging committee, Mrs. E. M. Deems, Forest Hills, L. I., Mrs. J. M. Forbes, Montreal, and Mrs. E. C. Luther, Pottsville, Pa., were Mrs. T. F. Kenney, Buckingham, Que., who was dressed as a lady of colonial times in yellow flowered taffeta with a matching bonnet; Miss

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MILANO... A smart new chevron pattern in silk that comes in plain rosedust colour and two tone beige and green... 50" wide

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Samples mailed on request.

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COMPANY LTD.
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Virginia Locke, Villa Nova, P.A., in an Elizabethan costume of black velvet and gold; Miss Mary Porter and her brother Fred of Montreal who appeared as brightly colored totem (Continued on Page 16)



I'm bringing Harry and Jack to dinner!

FINE,
I'll have everything ready!

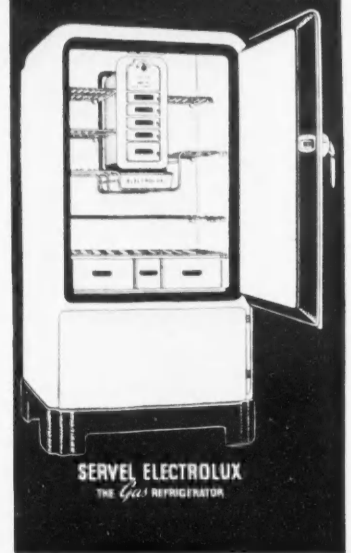
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Jellied Fruit Soup
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Coffee

MAKES the mouth water, does it not? You can use this menu whether or not you have a gas refrigerator in your home. If fact, our Home Service Department will be glad to send you the recipes for the different dishes.

But—make sure of your refrigerator. You will be safe to pin your faith on the SILENT servant that is doing such a dependable job in many Toronto homes. Above all, when the time comes for you to choose, SEE THE GAS REFRIGERATOR FIRST. Easy to own with an allowance for your old refrigerator.



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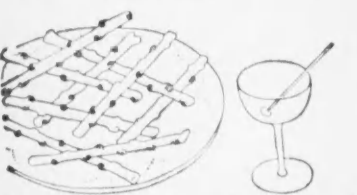


MISS ELEANOR WATT, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James C. Watt, of Toronto, Miss Watt is visiting friends in Surrey and returns to Canada in the Autumn. She is a niece of Major Gardner, of Oakville.

—Photograph by Pearl Freeman.

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Neuritis is a warning of excess uric acid. That's why your doctor has probably told you to avoid caffeine, for this drug in ordinary coffee is a producer of uric acid.

But you can still enjoy all the coffee you want. Just change to a blend that's lost 97% of its caffeine, but kept all its flavor—Kaffee Hag Coffee is real coffee, all coffee, true coffee, hearty and delicious. Roasted by Kellogg in London, Ont.



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Pain eases off!

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Rates moderate.

Address: Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ontario.



IN BROADCASTING HOUSE. A general view of the control room with the operators at work.

—London Letter

BY P. O'D.

THE B.B.C.'S FACE IS RED

London, August 2.

SINCE today is a Bank Holiday—and the busiest, noisiest, and most crowded of the lot—it seems a good time to say a few words about this peculiarly British institution, and the very high-minded and industrious gentleman to whom we owe it.

These are four Bank Holidays, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, the first Monday in August, and Boxing Day, which is, of course, the day after Christmas—the first weekday, that is, Bank Holiday this constitute a good long break in the week, and enable people to get out into the country and forget their worries—or perhaps merely acquire a nice fresh crop. Anyway, it's a chance.

You might judge from the names of these holidays, especially such an old-fashioned name as Boxing Day, that the institution of Bank Holidays is itself an old one. But it isn't. It dates only from 1871. In that year Sir John Lubbock, then a young man in the middle thirties, and only recently elected to Parliament, brought in his Bank Holiday Bill. He had the excellent idea that ordinary people, clerks and shopassistants and workmen, should have more leisure. And, being the sort of man he was, he set about realizing it.

Parliament may have blinked a little at his cheek, but it passed the Bill all right, probably without in the least foreseeing what Bank Holidays were to develop into. It is not at all likely that Lubbock himself did either. If he had, he might not have been nearly so bold and determined about putting the Bill through. For Lubbock was a very earnest Victorian, who in urging more leisure for the public had chiefly in mind opportunities for study and self-development. Modern methods of celebrating Bank Holidays would probably have given him a very considerable shock.

But why Bank Holidays? By any other name they would be just as jolly—even jollier, perhaps. There are certain connotations of the word "bank," which for most of us have anything but a cheering effect. When we're away enjoying ourselves, banks figure prominently among the things that we would like to forget. So why drag in thoughts of over-draughts and man-

gerial interviews and all the other horrid possibilities?

Well, for one thing, Lubbock was himself a banker, and a very eminent one. He was, in fact, the first president of the Bankers' Institute. Besides, the banking laws of the time would have required the banks to stay open on those particular days, without special authorization to close. So, by making them Bank Holidays, he made them holidays for everybody. And Bank Holidays they have ever since remained. Even the Coronation Day was officially declared a Bank Holiday.

What fellows bankers are! Nothing less than an Act of Parliament was needed to make them stop work. Which is perhaps one more reason for cherishing gratefully the memory of Sir John Lubbock—or Lord Avebury, as he afterwards became.

LONDON may not be a place where much of the world's great art is produced, but it is certainly the place where most of it is sold. Only a few years ago—in the gaudy days before the Great Depression—famous art collections were being sent to New York for sale. Now they come to London, from the United States as well as from Europe. London has cause to rejoice—not merely for aesthetic reasons. Such things go where the money is. It is a cheerful symptom of British prosperity.

I have been looking through a survey of art-sales in London during the season just closed. The figures are very impressive. The general turn-over is estimated at rather more than £2,000,000—which is a deuce of a lot of money to pay for art nowadays! The Lord Rothschild sale alone at Sotheby's produced £125,000, while three sales at Christie's brought in £170,000. One of these collections belonged to Leonard Gow, the Scottish shipowner. His Rembrandt etchings sold for £17,000.

Every season has its "romance of the sales-room." This year produced a couple—a couple of astonishing discoveries, that is, for there are always things being sold with romantic histories. There was, for instance, that Marie Antoinette necklace only a few weeks ago.

One of Christie's experts was called in to look at certain old-fashioned painted panels in a manor house near

Grantam. He decided that they were by Boucher—you know, the artist who used to paint all the charming Cupids and shepherdesses and decorative swains for Mme. de Pompadour. Also the delightful portrait of her which hangs now in the National Gallery in Edinburgh.

No one had thought very much of those particular old panels. But the gentleman from Christie's was very positive about it. They were put up for auction, and brought over £22,000. Even the expert must have been a bit astonished.

Another discovery was a grimy old picture, which for donkey's years had lain in the corner of an attic in a country house down in Surrey. It was so little regarded, that it is astonishing anyone should have thought it worth while to send it up to town for sale. But somebody did. When the cognoscent saw it they dithered with excitement, and bid one another up to £12,705. It proved to be a Franz Hals. So, at least, they said. I only hope they're right.

TO UNREGENERATE human nature—and that goes for most of us—there is always something very exhilarating about catching the truly great in an awkward position, or seeing some immense organization perpetrate a "bloomer." This seems to apply especially to the B.B.C.—partly because the B.B.C. is inclined to be rather a self-complacent institution, and partly because, when it does come a cropper, we are nearly all there to witness it.

The other night Sir Kingsley Wood, the Minister of Health, was giving a talk on projected extensions of the national pension schemes. Not a very thrilling subject, perhaps—except to the people who expect to get a bit more in the monthly envelope. Neither can it be said that Sir Kingsley is a very thrilling speaker. He is able, he is earnest, he is anything you like, but he is not an orator.

Still, that is no excuse for the remark which greeted the end of his talk. He summed up his argument, he thanked us all for listening to him, he bade us good-night, and then a very weary voice was heard to say with the most devastating clearness, "that bloody man!"

There was a horrid pause, and then some official or other assured us, with the dignity that never deserts the B.B.C., even in the most embarrassing moments, that there had been "a technical slip-up," which they were investigating. A little later an apology was sent out over the air. It was a model of what such things should be.

The B.B.C. apologized to Sir Kingsley. They apologized to listeners. They explained that "part of a conversation in another studio was inadvertently transmitted."

"We wish to apologize," they concluded, "for the terms of that conversation, and to explain that it had, of course, nothing to do with the preceding program." Very nice, that last bit.

But the rest of us are still wondering if this is the way Sir John Keith's young men talk about one another in their private moments—or rather, the moments which they hope to keep private.

IF THERE is one thing that Bank Holiday traffic proves, in addition to the fact that such an astonishing number of people have money enough to get away from home, it is that English roads are hopelessly inadequate for modern fast-moving traffic. In spite of all the appeals and warnings and penalties, the list of accidents grows longer and longer. English drivers are as careful and considerate as any in the world—probably more so than most—and yet they go on killing and maiming one another in really appalling numbers.

Lancashire, with characteristic energy and enterprise, is tackling the problem on its own. Its County Council is considering the building of a special motor highway from the Westmoreland border right down the length of the county to the Mersey. It is to be reserved entirely for motor-traffic, and is to have the minimum of crossings. The idea is that a driver will be able to maintain a uniform high speed for the whole fifty odd miles. The cost is estimated at about £5,000,000.

This is, of course, no new idea in

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MONTREAL

FOR thousands of travellers, the Mount Royal Hotel has solved the problem of where to stay in Montreal. Located in the heart of the city—less than 10 minutes' walk from all depots, a few minutes' walk to retail stores, theatres and points of interest—yet sufficiently away from the noise of traffic to ensure sound, refreshing sleep. Impeccable service and splendid garage facilities. Write, wire or telephone for reservations. . . .

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TRAVELERS

other lands. Germany has its superb "autobahnen," and so has Italy—only they call them "autostrade." But England so far has refused to build any such roads. Only a few months ago Mr. Hore-Belisha, still Minister of Transport at the time, said it was not his business to build new roads, but to develop and improve the old ones.

Mr. Leslie Buxton (another Leslie, by the way), his successor, is said to have a more open mind on the subject, and to be prepared to consider the motorroad as at least a partial solution of the traffic problem. It seems likely that the Lancashire experiment will be carried out, and that it will gradually be extended to the rest of the country.

No doubt, the new roads will be hideously ugly. Such things always are. But that, I am afraid, is something to which we must all resign ourselves. Besides, it is difficult to appreciate the charms of even the most beautiful stretch of country, when you drive in constant fear for life and limb, as most of us do nowadays.

Colonel J. Healy Spencer, C.B.E., M.D., Honorary Physician to the King, with Mrs. Healy Spencer, and their daughters, Diana and Sylvia, are guests of Mr. J. Campbell-McInnes at Bala, Muskoka, for the month of August.

Mrs. Graham Gadsden, of England, who has been staying with Mrs. Percy Gault at Murray Bay, has returned to Montreal, where she is again the guest of Mrs. Clive Benson.

Mr. and Mrs. James Lockhart, of Toronto, and their children have left Stony Lake and are at Muskoka, the guests of Mrs. D. Lush Colquhoun.

Mrs. Hamilton B. Wills and her sisters, Mrs. Stephen Powell and Miss Lillian Stewart, of New York City, have returned to Toronto from a motor trip to Yellowstone Park and Colorado, where they visited their brother, Mrs. Powell and Miss Stewart will spend several weeks with Mrs. Wills at Shadowbrook.

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- Direct pressure and action washes quickly but cannot turn the delicate fabric.
- Water removed the surplus water.
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- Washes and dries anything from a towel to a rug.
- Washes and dries anything from a towel to a rug.

The All-Weather Washer

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EASY A-1 Spin-dry WASHER

THE EASY WASHING MACHINE CO. LIMITED TORONTO (10) ONE.



WITH AUTUMN DECORATING days approaching rapidly, why not give a thought now to that longed-for basement recreation room? Here is an attractive example with walls of an insulating wallboard, and with damp-proof floor of colorful asphalt tile.—Courtesy: Johns-Manville Co., Ltd.

ABOUT THE HOUSE

BY BERNICE COFFEY

WHETHER it's a priceless heirloom tablecloth that has been handed down from mother to daughter, or a gay little breakfast cloth, it deserves the best care one can give it—first, because linen is beautiful intrinsically; and secondly, because beautifully laundered linen reflects one's ability as a housekeeper.

There are two ways to care for linen, says an expert. The first is to have it laundered properly; and the second is to use it properly. By using it properly—to take up the second point first—I mean to use it in rotation. Pieces that are used constantly will not last, for linen needs a rest in precisely the same way that shoe leather does, or indeed any fabric. Have enough luncheon sets, for instance, so that you need not use the same one over and over. And when the laundry comes home, put the pieces that have just been washed on the bottom of the pile. As a matter of fact, a piece of linen should be laundered no oftener than twelve times a year. If you carefully launder a sheet twelve times a year—and no oftener—it will last for eight or ten years.

Now for laundering: First and most important, of course, don't entrust your fine linens to just any laundry. Launderies, and even laundresses, like to do things (like the rest of us) in the easiest way, and the easiest way to get linen white is to use acid and bleaching agents. Nothing will kill your linens faster. Not only will they fade the colors, but they will actually ruin the fibres. So be careful of your laundry.

Next, remember that it is fatal to launder white things with deeply colored ones. The strong colors always run a little, and tint the white things ever so slightly—if not more than slightly. And don't allow your colored bathmats and towels to be laundered in water that is too hot. If you insist on having them boiled, you must use white ones. A point to remember especially is that washcloths often have to be boiled—particularly if the lady who has used them has also used make-up—and so it is always clever to buy double the usual amount of colored washcloths. Then the faded ones can be replaced.

Fine linen handkerchiefs should always be laundered separately from cotton because the linen will take on a slight fuzz from the cotton.

Fine lace pieces, such as doilies and tea napkins, need special attention. If you think that your laundry is not trustworthy, send them to a good cleaner.

Never dye linens or laces unless

you really know how. You will save time, money and infinite nerve strain by sending them to an expert. Nor try to remove stains yourself—unless, again, you really know how.

Never let your laundress press a crease through a monogram; eventually the monogram will crack and the surrounding linen will weaken. Tell your laundress to keep the point of the iron away from the monogram. She should iron monograms on the wrong side or lightly over the right side.

There are, finally, just two points in the protection of your linen which you should always remember. One is to provide ash trays for your dinner parties, and the larger the ash tray, the safer will be your cloth. The other is to buy sheets and pillowcases that are large enough and long enough. Bed linen that is too small will wear out much faster than linen that fits.

None of these points is difficult. All of them are important. Follow them and you will be able to open the door of your linen closet with a quite pardonable pride!

AND, changing the subject somewhat abruptly, if moths are menacing the woollen things stored away in closets, it is possible to be rid of them without using methods that are as uncomfortable for you as for the moths. An easy way to get rid of moths that have been bothering you is to close the house up on a hot day, and then start the heating plant. If you can get up the temperature to over 120, the chances are that you will be rid of the pests. And it is surprising how easy it is to get up that temperature on a summer's day. In the meantime you can easily drive away to some cool spot, while the moth colony is going to the land of its fathers.

WE DO not know from experience whether it actually works or not, but we hear that moth balls scattered around an empty house will help to keep out squirrels and rats. Anyone who ever has had the experience of opening a country house at the beginning of the season may consider it worth trying, at least, when the house is being closed this fall.

TRAVELERS

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Stavert, of Montreal, are guests at Jasper Lodge, Jasper National Park, Alberta.

Lord and Lady Grenfell, 25 Oxford Square, London, and Mr. T. B. Shaugnessy, also of London, are at the Algonquin, St. Andrews-by-the-Sea.



MRS. JACQUES DES BAILLEFS, formerly Miss Florence Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julian C. Smith, of Westmount, P.Q., whose marriage to Mr. Jacques Des Baillefs, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Des Baillefs, took place recently in Westmount. —Portrait by Nakash.

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DON'T women realize that girdles and foundations worn next to the skin are constantly absorbing perspiration—soon the warmth of the body makes this stale, penetrating odour offensive to others . . .

Why risk offending in this way when it's so easy to Lux a girdle frequently?

Lux removes perspiration odour completely. It preserves the elasticity that keeps your girdle sleek . . . like new. Rubbing with cake soap—using soaps containing harmful alkali—weakens elasticity, tend to leave girdles flabby and ill fitting. Lux has no harmful

alkali. Any garment safe in water alone is safe in gentle Lux.

Here's a tip—have two of a kind, then you always have a fresh girdle to wear while the other's being Luxed. Use rich suds, barely lukewarm. Rinse well and hang lengthwise on a towel bar to dry. You'll be surprised how easy it is!

Removes odour—protects fit . . .



Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Barlow have been spending a holiday at Cotuit, Cape Cod, Mass., and have returned to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Carter, who have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton at their summer residence

at Georgian Bay, have left by motor for Saint John, N.B.

Mr. and Mrs. de Gaspe Beaubien have returned to Montreal from Pointe-a-Pic, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leon T. desRivieres.

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There's nothing like an ice-cold bottle of Canada Dry to refresh and revive you on a hot day. It's not only delicious, it's a drink with a reason.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

FINANCE

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THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, AUGUST 21, 1937

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

ONTARIO TACKLES THE MINIMUM WAGE PROBLEM

New Board Given Ample Powers But Will Have Difficult Time Pleasing Employer, Labor and Consumer—Sliding Scale Based On Actual Living Costs Suggested

BY DALTON J. LITTLE

IN THE light of an impending provincial election any discussion of legislation enacted by a government seeking endorsement of the electorate is apt to be interpreted as an argument for or against voting for that government. This, however, can scarcely be the case with the legislation about to be put in operation by the Ontario Industry and Labor Board. The official Opposition in the Legislature did not object to the principle of a minimum wage law when it was introduced at the last session, although they criticized some of the provisions of the Act. Representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers Association also approved the Bill in the main, but requested changes in drafting of certain sections, and these changes were made by the Government before the measure was finally passed.

Whether an election in the offing will stay the hand of the Industry and Labor Board until after election day, or whether this new administrative body will go on the even tenor of its way and make such orders respecting minimum wages as investigations conducted in the meantime may indicate, is problematical. There is also the possibility that the conferences held during the past few days at the Parliament Buildings with representatives of employees and employers of the textile industry may shortly result in the issuance of orders by the Board affecting this industry.

ESTABLISHING minimum wages in industry by the state is still regarded by some students of economics as an unwarranted interference with the operation of the law of supply and demand in the labor market, just as price-fixing by government regulation is viewed as a vexatious practice leading to chaotic conditions in commerce or retail trade.

It is undoubtedly true that artificial price levels of commodities, whether created by arbitrary "markings" at the point of sale, or induced by inflexible labor costs, are inherently unsound under our present competitive economic system. Unless all industrial enterprises, from the recovery of the natural product to the final process in manufacture, were so scientifically regulated, as to quantities to be produced and costs of each operation in recovery and processing, the piecemeal government regulation, at present being attempted, would seem to forebode greater complexities and difficulties in the ordering of our social and economic life.

The haphazard methods being sponsored by governments today to set up minimum wages in manufacturing plants, and to peg retail prices here and there, only aggravate the inequalities in the standard of living as between the farmer and the city dweller. Indeed our farm journals have recently been warning their readers that unless the man on the land takes steps to protect his own interest, the cost of farm labor is bound to go up without a compensating increase in the price of farm products necessarily accompanying it. As everybody knows, food products are so directly affected by supply and demand that price-fixing here is quite out of the question, and will always be so until man has devised some way of controlling the weather.

THOUGH admitting the inescapable fact of the inexorable law of supply and demand, the writer agrees with the reformer who insists that human welfare must take precedence over monetary interest, or what may appear on the surface to be the protection of the investment dollar. After all, unless we can so manage our social economy that employment at a living wage, with a reasonable degree of security, is provided for the wage-earners, who comprise the vast majority of consumers, there can be no stability for industry itself.

The reason, then, for government policing of industry to guarantee a living wage, as the minimum which shall be paid to any worker, is simply because some employers, and more particularly in some industrial groups than in others, are paying wages which under the present cost of living in Canada are totally inadequate to maintain the wage-earners and their families.

The Industry and Labor Board of Ontario, established under the Department of Labor Act, is charged with administration of the Minimum Wage Act, 1937, the Industrial Standards Act, and the Apprenticeship Act, as well as enforcement of the minimum wage for women which has been in effect for some years in Ontario.

Every person in Ontario, unless engaged in domestic service or farm labor, who performs any work in any business, trade or occupation for wages in any form, comes under the provisions of the new law. It is apparent that the Board recently appointed by the Government has a stupendous task.

The Board may establish a minimum for all workers throughout the province, or it may set up minimums for various industries, for the different types of work in each of the industries, for geographical areas (having in mind the economic conditions prevailing in each zone), or for any one plant of a single employer of labor.

TO DATE no orders have been made by the Board governing minimum wage rates. This new administrative body, which only began to function in June last, could not be expected in so short a space of time to do so.

Much preliminary investigation will of necessity be made by the Board as to conditions in the countless industries, business enterprises, and undertak-

ings of all kinds where wages are paid, before the Board will be in a position to carry out the very wide powers with which it is vested under section four of the Act. This section reads, in part, as follows:

"The Board shall have authority to establish minimum rates of wages for all employees and generally to enact such provisions with respect to conditions of employment as may be deemed necessary for the betterment of the physical, moral and intellectual well-being of employees." This section then enumerates the various subjects with which the

Board's orders may deal, these being: designation of business, zoning, classification of employees, minimum weekly wage, maximum hours of labor, overtime minimum hourly rates, short time wages, trade terms, special payments, and wage deductions.

There is also authority, under section three, for the Board to arrange conferences between employers and employees for the purpose of ascertaining the prevailing rates of wages and conditions of employment in any business or industry. The Board

(Continued on Page 24)



A MATTER OF "LIQUIDATION"?

RANCH, IRRIGATE OR ABANDON?

All Three Courses of Action Will Have to be Adopted to Solve Problem of the Drought Stricken West

BY WILLIAM WESTON

DROUGHT is Canada's public enemy number one for 1937. It is not an entirely new problem, for we have had more or less drought every year. But this season the prairie crops were burned down to the lowest yield for any year since we expanded our wheat acreage in the war period. And the question of what to do with the drought-stricken West has become a leading issue.

The suggested solutions range all the way from abandonment to high-priced irrigation. No one is entirely satisfactory, for reasons that will be pointed out. The bigness and variedness of the area defies treatment by any one simple plan, and we would be better to recognize at the start that years of patient experiment and development will be necessary. There is a real danger that we may be rushed into large-scale expenditures of the wrong kind.

A great deal has appeared in the press about conditions in the dry belt. A summary will be of value in our consideration of the problem.

The dry belt—so called because drought is common in it—constitutes about one-third of the settled portions of the prairie provinces. It starts in the southwestern corner of Manitoba, spreads across the whole of southern Saskatchewan, and reaches into Alberta towards the foothills of the Rockies. It is roughly 500 miles long by an average of about 100 miles wide, the area consequently being about 50,000 square miles or 32,000,000 acres. Physically it is wider, extending into Montana and neighboring states to the south. Except for the

common characteristic of low rainfall in the growing season, it is a varied region, including hills and valleys as well as flat prairie land.

The net results of soil and climate are revealed when we compare wheat yields of this section with the prairies as a whole. For statistical purposes the Dominion Bureau of Statistics divides the prairie provinces into forty-one crop districts. For the past seven years, 1930 to 1936 inclusive, the dry belt has averaged less than ten bushels of wheat per acre, while other parts of the West have averaged considerably higher.

EACH year about 25,000,000 acres are sown to wheat in the prairie provinces. The average yield has been under 10 bushels per acre in about 35 per cent. of the total area. In Manitoba only about 10 per cent. of the crop area is affected, and in Alberta only 17 per cent., but in Saskatchewan it stretches out to no less than 50 per cent. The following is an enlightening summary from 1936 crop figures:

	Wheat Average	Average yield bu.	Total yield, bu.	Average of Alberta yielding under 10 bu.
Manitoba	2,568,000	11	28,300,000	242,000
Saskatchewan	11,596,000	8	117,000,000	7,224,000
Alberta	7,360,000	5	37,000,000	1,269,000
Total	21,524,000		212,300,000	8,735,000

Thus it is evident that drought is a serious enough problem to Manitoba and Alberta, but a real scourge to the great wheat-growing province of Saskatchewan.

(Continued on Page 19)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND OF STOCK PRICES AND BUSINESS has been upward since the summer of 1932. There have been no recent developments indicating a reversal of this movement.

THE INTERMEDIATE OR SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices turned downward on March 10, and reached a low point in June. The Market, after forming a strong base from late April into June, is now engaged in a technical or corrective rally, following which will come the test as to whether the intermediate trend has reversed to an upward direction.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT—After a side-wise movement of approximately two weeks' duration, Railroad and Industrial stocks on Friday, August 13, showed a tendency toward moving out of such range on the upside. It is possible, on the basis of this action, that the trading area or hesitation of the past two weeks will have served to correct, or consolidate, the market for the time being, and that a new burst of strength will now develop, carrying the Dow-Jones Industrial average to around 194, its high point for the year established last March. At such point temporary recession, or at least a week or two of hesitation, would be normal.

Aside from the week-to-week movement, as discussed above, we see no reason to change the views first expressed in this Forecast on July 3, and subsequently, to the effect that seasonal considerations called for an upward movement in prices between early July and early September. The market's action, over the period that has since elapsed has so far been (Continued on Page 21)



A FEW years ago a lot of people thought that revolution was on the way. The economic system had broken down and was about to be thrown out. What it was to be replaced with, no one quite knew, but anyway there was likely to be a revolution, probably something on the Russian model. Only a few weeks ago, when the C.I.O. scare was at its height, there was talk of revolution again—a "social revolution" this time, a bloodless, evolutionary kind which was to redistribute wealth, limit industry's power and profits and create a Utopia for workers. Now revolution is "out" again, as a more or less serious topic of discussion. The depression-created talk of it just naturally stopped when times got better and it was evident that the existing economic system had some good points, after all. Also Russia, with its dictatorship and party purges, began to look unpleasantly like Germany under the Nazis. Just recently public opinion has decided, quite definitely, that it doesn't want a C.I.O.-engineered revolution either.

2 2 2

THOUGH revolution, as such, may be out, there remains a great deal of social unrest and class antagonism and a general yearning for more individual economic security, which latter finds expression, in the main, in a demand that governments use their powers so as to exercise some control over economic trends and thereby (it is hoped) eliminate the evils resulting from the extremes of boom and depression. The class antagonism evidences itself in a widespread feeling of sympathy with labor in its demand for higher wages and better working conditions, and a scarcely less widespread belief that capitalists and employers are a greedy, conscienceless lot who exploit both their employees and the consumers of their products. Yet there is no reason to believe that labor, placed in the saddle, would be more considerate of consumers than are the present captains of industry. The evidence is rather to the contrary.

2 2 2

VARIOUS countries have set up labor governments and even labor dictatorships without advancing in the slightest the welfare of consumers, points out the *Consumers' Research Bulletin* of Washington, N.J. In fact, it says, labor dictatorships are essentially all-embracing monopolies which control the prices of goods and services and by virtue of their gargantuan, monopolistic character remove all "right of appeal" of the consumer to other sources of supply or other means of production. Thus they have exaggerated all the evils for consumers which have long been associated with the relatively petty monopolies of the free-enterprise countries.

2 2 2

AS BETWEEN so-called capital and labor, the former is regarded by the *Consumers' Research Bulletin* as being more likely to possess a wholesome respect for the interests of consumers than the latter. Its argument is that the producer who owns a factory, since finally he must depend directly upon the goodwill of the market, is necessarily sensitive in some degree to the needs and interests of consumers, whereas there is no economic necessity in theory or in fact for serious consideration by labor of the rights of consumers.

Business has learned in the hard school of experience how disastrously buyers' resistance to rising prices may affect its market. While business enterprises, therefore, often add rising costs of production to the consumers' bill, they regret having to do so and try to reverse the trend by reducing costs of production somewhere else—for sound reasons of self-interest. Labor, on the other hand, seems to have no reluctance whatever about pushing up the prices which consumers must pay for their goods, by adding artificially to the costs of production.

2 2 2

THIS is a subject that concerns all of us closely, since all are consumers. By advancing the interests of consumers, we advance the interests of all of society, as distinct from those of a certain group. The consumers' journal quoted above asserts that "All the sentimentalists to the contrary, a period of rising power for labor is a period when the welfare of consumers is all too plainly at a disadvantage." This puts labor in a rather worse light than the "conscienceless employers." It seems to be clear enough that if all labor is organized to increase wages, no one can possibly win, and that when that happens all dependents, even of labor, not to mention the unemployed, will have a lower income in goods and services, on the average.

2 2 2

CONSUMERS, and thus society as a whole, will benefit the most from an increased production of constantly improved goods, sold at lower and lower prices. The automobile industry is an outstanding example of how this works out to the advantage of all. By steadfastly pursuing the policy of giving more car for less money, it has constantly widened the market for its product, increased production, furnished more employment and maintained wages at the highest level in industry. The more this policy can be generally followed in industry, the better for all classes of society. If organized labor prevents it being followed, society must suffer.

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

MADSEN RED LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you kindly give me any information you have regarding Madsen Red Lake Mines? Will you also kindly advise if, in your opinion, it is advisable to purchase same at present prices with a view to holding for a year or two?

M. A., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Shares of Madsen Red Lake Gold Mines, in my opinion, are a fair speculation at present prices, particularly so if purchased, as you say, "with a view to holding for a year or two." The property is not making news at the present time as a large shaft is being sunk to a depth of 600 feet. The shaft had passed a depth of 350 feet late last month, and once it reaches its objective an extensive lateral program will be carried out on several levels to investigate the large tonnage medium to low grade orebody which was indicated by diamond drilling.

The Austin vein discovery on this property last year was perhaps the most important development in the district, and resulted in surrounding ground being quickly taken up. Old claims were protected and numerous new operations started. The diamond drilling campaign on this discovery indicated big tonnage possibilities and although substantiation of underground work is necessary, it is believed developments indicate a 1,000 ton daily milling basis. Initial milling capacity is likely to be 500 tons. It can readily be seen that a large mill is warranted as there is an ore shoot some 800 feet long, varying in width from 15 to 50 feet and estimated to have a gold content of from 85 to 86 per ton.

It was reported in February that the company had in excess of \$740,000 cash in its treasury.

AGNEW-SURPASS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

A friend of mine has suggested that the common stock of the Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores would be a very good current buy. I don't know anything about this company in fact my general financial knowledge is pretty slim but I haven't done so badly, chiefly through coming to you for advice. I would now be grateful if you could let me have your opinion of this stock and give me whatever information would be of value. I hear the company has been doing better but that just about sums up what I know. I will appreciate hearing from you.

J. S. D., Windsor, Ont.

I think your friend's suggestion is an excellent one. It is quite true that Agnew-Surpass has "been doing better" and the recently issued report covering the year ended May 31 last shows the highest earnings since 1930. Progress has been steady and encouraging since the depth of the depression, which for this company was encountered in 1933, and the recent increase in both regular and extra dividends should be most gratifying to shareholders. A total of 80 cents was distributed on account of earnings for the last fiscal year, against 60 cents for the previous period. The regular semi-annual dividend has been increased to 30 cents, from 20, and the extra this year was also 30 as against 20, which would seem to indicate a total anticipated distribution of 90 cents. The extra, of course, is not declared until full year's results are available. The common stock is currently selling at 12.

In the year ended with May last the company reported net earnings equivalent to \$1.14 as against 69 cents in 1936. In 1935, 56 cents was earned; in 1934, 43 cents; in 1933, a deficit of 11 cents; in 1932, 25 cents; in 1931, 98 cents and in 1930, \$1.42. The recently issued balance sheet shows a very satisfactory position, total current assets standing at \$1,285,450, including cash of \$33,188, against total current liabilities of \$222,714. Net working capital at \$1,062,736 shows a slight decline for the year, but offsetting this is the purchase of 525 of the company's preferred shares and the installation of new factory equipment, costing \$22,558. Earned surplus was increased during the year from \$302,511 to \$342,274.

As the leading chain-store organization in the Canadian boot and shoe industry, Agnew-Surpass has naturally been reaping the benefits of greater prosperity, particularly in Eastern Canada, where it operates. Both factory output and sales have been showing steady increases and at the close of the last fiscal year 74 stores were in operation, with three added since that date. The general business picture for the company is not only currently good, but I would look forward to an extended period of prosperity. As you will note from the facts recorded above, directors pursue a generous dividend policy and holders of the junior security may look forward to very attractive returns.

HOWEY GOLD MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I wonder if you would be good enough to give me a report on Howey Gold Mines. I have heard that recent developments have not been favorable but I would like some real facts. Is there any move on foot toward acquiring any new properties? What is the company's financial position and outlook? As a regular reader of your comments I will be grateful.

H. N. M., Toronto, Ont.

With a decline to 82 in the grade of ore milled in the second quarter of 1937 profits of Howey Gold Mines can not be expected to be very large. Grade in the first quarter of the year was \$2.19 a ton. Production for the second three months of the year was \$266,000 as compared with \$289,792 in the previous quarter. Costs in the second quarter were \$1.38 per ton and \$1.40 in the first three months. Ore developments at depth have not been encouraging and it now appears that the ore body has been pretty well delimited as to depth. There is, however, always the possibility that further exploration might result in additional discoveries as there is still considerable of the zone to be explored.

The company is well managed and has a strong treasury and ore reserves are believed to be sufficient for nearly three years' mill operations. In the absence of further favorable developments at depth it is reasonable to expect that another property will be acquired. In fact, announcement has just been made that Howey and Anglo-Huronian have entered into a deal involving the operation and control of a property in the Yellowknife River district of the

Northwest Territories. At the end of 1936 the company reported assets of \$1,167,430 and liabilities of \$150,830, and it is possible the assets have climbed in the first half of the year. The company is capitalized at 5,000,000 shares and all are issued. A dividend of two cents was paid last year and so far this year four cents a share has been disbursed.

IMPERIAL TOBACCO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Recently I came into some money which I would like to invest, but because it comprises the major part of my capital, I do not want anything speculative. I have had Imperial Tobacco common stock recommended to me as a good investment, but I don't want to make any commitments before obtaining reliable financial advice. What is your opinion of the stock as an investment? What is the company's outlook and record? Its financial position? Any information you can give me will be greatly appreciated.

H. R. S., Ottawa, Ont.

I agree with the advice given you on Imperial Tobacco common. The company's cigarette output is reported to be expanding materially in the current year, and, with cigar consumption improving moderately, outlook for earnings in the present year is decidedly promising. Early in 1937 the company announced that interim dividend payments would be increased from 8 1/2 cents to 10 cents, pointing out at the same time that this did not necessarily mean that the total annual disbursement would be increased above the 52 1/2 cents per share which had been paid during the previous five years. However, the final dividend payment in 1936 was increased from 17 1/2 cents to 22 1/2 cents. With the outlook for 1937 improving, and the company's fair, but conservative, dividend policy, I would say that shareholders could expect a moderate dividend increase in 1937. Imperial Tobacco common will probably not appreciate as much as some other less substantial industrial stocks; the stock does, however, offer ready marketability, security, and good income under prevailing conditions.

Imperial Tobacco is today the largest factor in the tobacco industry in Canada, controlling 80 per cent. of the cigarette, and 60 per cent. of the cut tobacco business. Since the company's incorporation in 1912, the management has proven its stewardship to be of a constructive and conservative nature. The company weathered the depression with the strongest financial position in its history up to that time. At the end of 1936, the balance sheet revealed a still stronger position, with current assets of \$21,005,889—nearly ten times all current liabilities, which amounted to \$2,245,778. The former amount included \$8,910,224 in cash and investments. Net working capital was \$18,880,403 as compared with \$17,932,336 for the preceding year. Earnings per common share for the 1936 fiscal year were 59 cents, as compared with 57 cents in 1935, 56 cents in 1934, and 55 cents in 1933. Bearing in mind the company's all-round strength and stability, the 1936 net of 59 cents, and the annual average of 60.3 cents for the 7 years ended in 1936, indicate good coverage of the new annual dividend rate.

THE SMELTERS' PICTURE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

This may seem like a tall order, but I wonder if it would be possible for you to give me a sort of picture of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada. I know that this is a very large company and that it has many and varied interests and it may not be possible to compress a description within the limits of your space. Whatever you give me, however, will be most welcome. How about the trend of base metal prices and what effects may this be expected to have on this company? Thanks very much.

J. K. W., Winnipeg, Man.

Strengthening base metal prices again find stocks of companies which produce them in demand and shares of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada have advanced smartly since your enquiry was mailed. As the company is the largest zinc and lead producer in the world the upturn in price of both these metals means a substantial improvement in earnings. The main outlet for Canadian zinc in recent years has been the overseas market but it is now thought possible the United States market may be opened for the Canadian product. Some shipments have already taken place despite the tariff barrier. There is no indication, however, that the market across the line will in the near future be opened to Canadian producers of lead. While the price of these metals, Smelters' main products, declined sharply this spring, both are now selling at levels that are substantially higher than they were a year ago.

Consolidated Smelters is one of the greatest mining and metallurgical enterprises in the world and directly or through subsidiaries is engaged in mining, smelting, refining and exploration operations, and is a holding company for a long list of subsidiary companies. In addition to being a large producer of zinc and lead, the company is Canada's largest producer of silver. It is also an important producer of cadmium, and to a lesser extent of manganese, bluestone and bismuth as by-products. The company recently put into operation its first sulphur unit. This unit, a part of the fertilizer

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Dividend Notices

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 202
 Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent on Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st August, 1937, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Wednesday, 1st September next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st July, 1937. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
 A. E. ARSCOTT,
 General Manager.
 Toronto, 22nd July, 1937.

LAKE SHORE MINES, LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 70
 NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of one dollar per share on the paid-up capital stock of the company will be paid on the 15th day of September, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of September, 1937.

By order of the Board,
 KIRKLAND SECURITIES, LIMITED,
 Secretaries.
 (Incorporated in Canada)
 1400, 1410, 1420, 1430, 1440, 1450, 1460, 1470, 1480, 1490, 1500, 1510, 1520, 1530, 1540, 1550, 1560, 1570, 1580, 1590, 1600, 1610, 1620, 1630, 1640, 1650, 1660, 1670, 1680, 1690, 1700, 1710, 1720, 1730, 1740, 1750, 1760, 1770, 1780, 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, 2020, 2030, 2040, 2050, 2060, 2070, 2080, 2090, 2100, 2110, 2120, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2180, 2190, 2200, 2210, 2220, 2230, 2240, 2250, 2260, 2270, 2280, 2290, 2300, 2310, 2320, 2330, 2340, 2350, 2360, 2370, 2380, 2390, 2400, 2410, 2420, 2430, 2440, 2450, 2460, 2470, 2480, 2490, 2500, 2510, 2520, 2530, 2540, 2550, 2560, 2570, 2580, 2590, 2600, 2610, 2620, 2630, 2640, 2650, 2660, 2670, 2680, 2690, 2700, 2710, 2720, 2730, 2740, 2750, 2760, 2770, 2780, 2790, 2800, 2810, 2820, 2830, 2840, 2850, 2860, 2870, 2880, 2890, 2900, 2910, 2920, 2930, 2940, 2950, 2960, 2970, 2980, 2990, 3000, 3010, 3020, 3030, 3040, 3050, 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CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 21

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents (\$1.25) per share on the paid-up capital stock of this Company has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1937, payable on the 1st day of October, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 1st September, 1937.

G. A. RISSELL,
 Secretary.
 Montreal, August 13, 1937.

PIONEER GOLD MINES OF B.C. LIMITED

(Non Personal Liability)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Ten Cents (10c) per share on the paid-up capital stock of the company, has been declared for the quarter ending 30th September, 1937, payable on the 1st day of October, 1937, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 1st September, 1937.

By Order of the Board,
 ALFRED E. BULL,
 Secretary-Treasurer.
 Vancouver, B.C.,
 August 9th, 1937.

NATIONAL PARKS

TO CONSERVE and perpetuate species native to the plains region of Western Canada, the Dominion Government some years ago set aside four wild animal parks in Alberta, three of which have been fenced. These areas include Buffalo and Elk Island National Parks, which contain large herds of buffalo as well as numbers of deer, elk and moose, and Nomsikani and Wawaskesey National Parks which provide sanctuaries for pronghorn antelope. Increases in these species, particularly among the buffalo and pronghorn antelope, were registered during the year.

Small exhibition herds of wild animals are also maintained as tourist attractions in enclosures at Banff, Alberta, and in Riding Mountain Park, Manitoba. During the past year these exhibition herds were extended to Prince Albert National Park, Saskatchewan, where five buffalo from Elk Island were placed in a fenced area which is accessible to visitors from the main Park highway.

plant, near Trail, B.C., has capacity of 40 tons of sulphur daily. A second unit of like capacity is being made ready for early operation and ultimate output is expected to reach 25,000 tons a year. A market for this output is said to be available in the pulp and paper industry at the Pacific Coast.

Smelters also holds control, or options which may lead to control, in a number of promising outside ventures such as Buena Vista (Big Missouri) where a mill with a daily capacity of 700 or 800 tons is being erected; New Golden Rose, in the Temagami area, where a 100-ton mill is now in question; the Box property at Goldfields, Lake Athabasca, where a 1,000-ton mill is to be erected and between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000 spent in the development of hydro-electric power; a 100-ton mill on the Con property in the Yellowknife district, N.W.T.; Consolidated Chibougamau and others, as well as a minority interest in many operations. It continues active in the exploration field and has options on or is engaged in investigating properties from one end of the Dominion to the other.

Sales of the company for 1936 had a value of close to \$28,500,000, with resultant net income, after all charges, of nearly \$7,000,000, or equivalent to \$2.13 per share, which compared with a net income of \$4,306,559, or \$1.32 per share (\$6.61 on the old shares) in 1935. Considerably higher earnings have been shown in the first half of 1937 and it is estimated that the six-months profits per share will exceed those for the whole of last year.

The company recently paid the usual regular and extra-semi-annual dividend aggregating \$1.50 per share. For 1936, total payments per share were \$2.

POTPOURRI

C. R. Surin, Ont. I would recommend the following common stocks as being safe as regards to capital and dividends: BELT TELEPHONE, at 169½, paying a dividend of \$8 and having a yield of 4.7%; BUILDING PRODUCTS, at 61½, paying a dividend of \$1.90, and yielding 3.1%; CANADA MALTING, at 37½, paying a dividend of \$2.00 and yielding 5.3%; CANADIAN INDUSTRIES, at 23½, paying a dividend of \$6, and yielding 2.6%; CONSOLIDATED SMELTERS, at 87½, paying a dividend of \$1.50, and yielding 1.7%; GOODYEAR, at 92, paying a dividend of \$5, and yielding 5.4%; IMPERIAL TORACO, at 11½, paying a dividend of 66½ cents, and yielding 2.1%; INTERNATIONAL NICKEL, at \$66, paying a dividend of \$2, and yielding 3%; LAURA SECORD, at 72, paying a dividend of \$3, and yielding 4.1%; LOBLAW GROCETERIAS, at \$25, paying a dividend of 13½ cents, and having a yield of 5.4%; MOORE CORPORATION, at 45, paying a dividend of \$1.60, and yielding 3.5%; PAGE-HERSEY TUBES, at 107, paying a dividend of \$3, and yielding 2.8%.

F. L. Spence, N. S. Development work at HALLI-WELL GOLD MINES, which has large holdings in the Ronin district of Quebec, now has an objective confirmation by lateral work underground of values cut in diamond drilling. A shaft has been sunk to 500 feet and it was recently reported that lateral work on the 450-foot level had entered the area of drill indicated values. The crosscut was driven west for about 325 feet and gave indications of chalcopryite and some gold values. Short crosscuts were put out at different points, from the main drive, to investigate the ground under other drill holes which gave interesting results. Previous drilling gave encouraging indications of gold-copper ore and it now remains for further underground work to outline the ore possibilities.

R. J. Edmonton, Alta. CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND LIMITED was formed toward the close of 1932 when security prices were around their lows, and at that time it chose a well diversified list of Canadian securities, specializing in common stocks. Since that time the company has benefited materially from increased price levels and the larger distribution of recent years. In my opinion, the steady uptrend in security prices will probably continue for some time, and I would anticipate, therefore, further appreciation and good income for the shares of Canadian Investment Fund, with a probable increase in dividend rate over the next few years.

H. L. Sherbrooke, Que. GRANADA GOLDMINES is just complying with the new law, Bill 5, passed by the Quebec Legislature at its last session in forming Granada Gold Mines (Quebec) Limited. While the new Quebec law has no effect upon your ownership of shares in Quebec mines, it nevertheless requires all companies operat-

ing in that province to take out a Quebec incorporation, which naturally means the formation of a separate company. The new company will be a holding one to provide for the development of the property under the recent change in the laws. At the property lateral development is proceeding with two shifts daily, on the new 425-foot level of the No. 3 (North) shaft. The No. 3 vein where intersected by the crosscut showed a width of 14 feet. A drift to the west opened up 150 feet of ore grading \$7 per ton when it entered a faulted zone. Three drill holes ahead however, indicated an additional 100 feet of vein matter assaying about \$8.50.

P. M. L. Renfrew, Ont. Although KELVINATOR OF CANADA LTD. does not issue half-year reports on operations, I hear that results in the third quarter were not up to expectations and there is some doubt as to whether the company will be able to show as good results in the current year which ends on September 30 as in the last fiscal year when net profit was equal to \$3.05 per share on the 100,000 shares of common outstanding. Fourth quarter operations will determine whether the company can attain or exceed last year's peak. In September, 1936, the company paid an initial dividend of \$1.25 per share on the common and a further distribution might be expected this year, arranged by both earnings and strong liquid position. There is also the possibility that action will be taken to redeem at least part of the \$106,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock at the call price of 105. This stock yields 6.6 per cent on the current bid price of 106½, which is low for a guaranteed preferred stock on which earnings per share totalled \$68.51 in 1936. This might be taken as an indication that the entire issue of preferred will be redeemed this autumn since the parent company is well able to do so, except that the same argument was equally true last year. The Kelvinator preferred is strongly held by relatively few shareholders and seldom appears on the market. Regardless of any minor drop in this year's earnings the common stock is in a strong position with the majority of the stock held by the parent company, Nash-Kelvinator Corp.

G. E. G. Thorold, Ont. ARBAIDE GOLD MINES has extensive holdings in two townships in the Matachewan district and if the underground program being carried out comes up to anticipations it appears reasonable to assume that the property will become a large tonnage, medium grade producer. Encouraging results were secured in the sampling campaign carried out in various parts of the property. There are some 15 ore dykes on surface running parallel to each other and it is considered possible that they will merge into one large dyke at depth. It was announced some time ago that further underground development would be carried out on contract. An unexpected porphyry vein was intersected at a depth of 213 feet in the shaft and this showed a width of 30 inches, with free gold in evidence with the pyrites in the porphyry. I understand the management plans to do about 400 feet of drifting on the 250-foot level, the major portion of which will be along the shaft dyke.

R. C. W. North Bay, Ont. I don't follow your reasoning in regard to GREAT LAKE PAPERS finances. It seems to me that completion of the company's mill building program and repayment in full of bank loans place the company in a position to build up its financial position. No doubt you will recall that in January, 1937, in order to carry out plant improvements without increasing bank indebtedness, bondholders agreed to postpone the October 1, 1936, and April 1, 1937, bond interest until July 2, 1938, and July 2, 1939, respectively. Operating profit of \$148,887 in the first half of this year compared with \$259,807 in the second half of 1936. After provision for bond interest of \$150,000 and depreciation of \$151,896 in both periods, net profit of \$116,991 in the latest six months compared with a deficit of \$12,089 in the preceding period. This gain was accomplished with the aid of only a comparatively slight gain in the price of newsprint (\$1.50 a ton), and next year, when the \$7.50 advance to \$9 comes into effect for the first half, the rate of gain should be sharply accelerated, with substantial earnings visible on the "A" preferred and common stocks. C. H. Carlisle, president, anticipated that net earnings even in the current year, after charges, may be sufficient to cover the \$2 dividend requirement on the outstanding preferred issues, which are cumulative from October 1, 1937, and also participate with the common. Since no payments in dividends will be made while the price of newsprint is below \$17.50 a ton (allowing for the "B" stock owned by customers), a \$9 price for next year would make payments feasible.

N. L. Vancouver, B. C. A 100-ton mill, which is designed to allow expansion at a minimum of outlay, is operating at the BANKFIELD CONSOLIDATED MINES, some five miles west of the Little Long Lac property, and a monthly output of \$45,000 is anticipated by company officials. The first clean-up, representing three weeks' mill run, was valued at about \$35,000. July production is estimated at \$16,000. A winze is to be sunk from the fourth level to go down 500 feet, with first level around 250 or 300 feet below that horizon. The ore dips south on to the Bankfield property from the Tombill, according to drilling, somewhere below the fourth level. As to an advance in the price of the shares this Fall you must realize that is something I can not foresee.

RANCH, IRRIGATE OR ABANDON?

(Continued from Page 17)

The following summaries by provinces indicate the nature of the dry belt and the principal cities and towns affected in each:

Manitoba: The average yield per acre of wheat in this province over the past seven years has been 13 bushels. Thirteen out of the fourteen crop districts have averaged from eleven to twenty-one bushels per acre. The northwestern area served by the town of Dauphin being the best. Crop District Number One, with an average of only seven bushels, therefore presents a marked contrast to the rest of the province. In three years out of the seven, it was practically burned out, having only a nominal yield. This is the Souris District, and it includes the following principal towns: Souris, Boissevain, Deloraine, Melita, Napinka and Hartney. The city of Brandon, which is not far north, is a distributing centre for the territory, but other areas served by Brandon are in much better shape. The Souris area from which the dry belt spreads out into the further west, is not all bald prairie. The Turtle Mountains, rising up near the United States boundary, are dotted with small lakes, and set up a watershed for the Souris, Pembina and other rivers. In the very heart of the area is White-water Lake of many square miles area, and half a dozen other lakes are found in the plains.

SASKATCHEWAN: In the south of this great grain-growing province the problem of drought appears at its worst. Right in the centre of the south is the Willow Bunch district; though from the number of lakes and rivers, some land mark more prominent than a bunch of willows might have been apparent to the explorers. Twelvemile Lake, Montague Lake, Willowbunch Lake, Big Muddy Lake, and Lake of the Rivers are scattered over the district. From the Wood Mountains in the south,

the Wood and the Pinto. The towns include Bengough, Viceroy, Assinibola, Gravelbourg, Expanse and Ayonlea. Northward is the city of Moose Jaw, and further to the north-east the provincial capital, Regina. Crop districts one and two, in southeastern Saskatchewan, have fared a little better with average yields of eight and nine bushels respectively. This immense territory plants each year about 2,500,000 acres of wheat, or more than does the entire province of Manitoba, and several times as much as does Ontario, Quebec and the maritime provinces all combined! It comprises the Assinibola, Weyburn and Qu'Appelle areas. It includes Moose Mountain, a few small lakes, and sections of the Souris, Moose Mountain, Waskana, Pipestone and Qu'Appelle rivers. Weyburn and Estevan are two of the most important towns in the whole west, while other centres in the section are Carlyle, Frodoisher, Radville, Moosomin and Broadview. Regina, to the northwest, is the main distributing point, like Moose Jaw, it has felt the effects of drought in such a large part of its territory.

In southwestern Saskatchewan is the Maple Creek and Swift Current territory, divided into crop districts 3b and 4, each averaging only six bushels of wheat per acre over the past seven years. Rain which falls on one side of the Cypress Hills finds its way ultimately into the Mississippi, while that which falls on the northern slopes joins the Saskatchewan on its way to the frigid waters of Hudson Bay. The trouble is that not nearly enough rain falls. This territory, in which about 3,000,000 acres are planted to wheat each year, is the basis of the city of Swift Current which, along with Shaunavon, Maple Creek, Vanguard and other towns and villages, has been severely hit, through lack of farm incomes.

Alberta: Crop districts numbers one and five in Alberta aver-

aged nine and eight bushels of wheat per acre respectively over the past seven years. The intervening district was very little better at an average of only ten bushels, however, so that the whole southeast of Alberta must be regarded as somewhat unsatisfactory for wheat growing. Physically it is part of the great western plain. The dry section includes Medicine Hat district and reaches from there to the neighborhood of Lethbridge on the west, and northward into the Acadia district, Calgary and Drumheller are to the northwest. Right in the dry belt are Medicine Hat, Manyberries and Brooks, Stettler and Wainwright are to the north. The South Saskatchewan River cuts through it, turning northward at Medicine Hat, and being joined by the Red Deer River just over the Saskatchewan boundary, while a score of tributaries and lakes give a map of this section the appearance of being well drained if not well watered.

How this belt came to be settled, when it was already known in official circles at least, that rainfall was light, is a pertinent question. Settlers at first came in from the south or else they followed the main line of the Canadian Pacific which also is towards the south. A brief stage of ranching was followed by an experiment in grain growing which had been stored under the prairie grass, was very profitable. The city of Moose Jaw was developed by the Canadian Pacific as a divisional point for connections with United States lines, and the stock yards, elevators and flour mills at that point were founded on the rich agricultural territory surrounding it. Now the city suffers from the failure of that territory, and the same story, on a lesser scale, is found in a score of other towns. The pioneers, who mined the soil, and many of

(Continued on Page 21)

Quebec Power Company

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Descriptive circular with additional information will be forwarded upon request.

Wood, G

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Concerning Insurance QUEBEC BUSINESS

Some Government Figures Showing Volume of Life, Fire and Automobile Insurance in Province of Quebec

BY GEORGE GILBERT

WITH 340 insurance companies, 293 parish mutuals, 65 municipal mutuals, and an undisclosed number of Lloyd's non-marine underwriters (probably 600 or 700) licensed to transact one or more classes of insurance in the Province, it is evident that the people of Quebec do not suffer for any lack of insurance facilities.

Last year, according to the Summary Report of the Quebec Superintendent of Insurance, the total premium income in the Province of the 46 licensed life insurance companies was \$53,286,561, as compared with \$52,365,088 in 1935. Ordinary premiums in 1936 totalled \$37,826,164; industrial premiums, \$11,668,254; group premiums, \$1,732,656; and consideration for annuities, \$2,059,288.

In amount of premium income in Quebec last year, the ten leading companies were: (1) Metropolitan Life, \$14,829,541; (2) Sun Life of Canada, \$7,513,373; (3) Prudential of America, \$4,598,951; (4) Great-West Life, \$2,979,952; (5) Mutual Life of Canada, \$2,547,629; (6) Canada Life, \$2,420,607; (7) New York Life, \$2,059,797; (8) Manufacturers' Life, \$1,655,066; (9) London Life, \$1,632,363; (10) Imperial Life, \$1,599,874.

Total disbursements to policyholders in Quebec last year by the 46 licensed life companies amounted to \$39,879,980, as compared with \$41,831,593 in 1935. In death claims the total amount distributed in 1936 was \$12,399,318; in matured endowments, \$2,995,399; in surrender values, \$16,187,459; in policyholders' dividends, \$6,750,267; and in other payments, \$1,647,442.

AT THE end of 1936 there were 2,172,252 policies in force in Quebec in these companies for a total of \$1,755,348,649, as compared with 2,144,209 policies for \$1,730,216,659 at the end of 1935. With respect to insurance in force in the Province, the ten leading companies were: (1) Metropolitan Life, \$435,870,997; (2) Sun Life of Canada, \$271,462,046; (3) Prudential of America, \$142,577,544; (4) Great-West Life, \$104,284,672; (5) Mutual Life of Canada, \$86,191,821; (6) Canada Life, \$76,183,275; (7) London Life, \$58,896,310; (8) Manufacturers' Life, \$58,269,913; (9) New York Life, \$57,254,126; (10) Imperial Life, \$55,008,521.

Total gross fire premiums written in Quebec last year by the licensed joint stock companies and Lloyd's non-marine underwriters amounted to \$13,850,542, while the licensed reinsurance ceded was \$3,606,406, leaving the net premiums earned were \$10,466,774, while the net losses incurred amounted to \$4,634,552, a ratio of net losses incurred to net premiums earned of 44.29 per cent., as compared with a ratio of 47.85 per cent. in 1935, when the gross premiums written were \$13,969,358; the licensed reinsurance ceded, \$3,655,981; the net premiums written, \$10,314,278; the net premiums earned, \$10,299,593; and the net losses incurred, \$4,927,992.

Why the figures of Lloyd's non-marine underwriters should be included with those of the joint stock companies is not clear, as these underwriters are individual insurers, with several and not joint liability. In the aggregate their gross premiums in Quebec last year were \$232,118, their net premiums written being the same amount. Their net earned premiums were \$211,807, and their net incurred losses, \$79,928, a ratio of 37.74 per cent. of net losses incurred to net premiums earned.

IN AMOUNT of gross fire premiums written in Quebec last year, the ten leading joint stock companies were: (1) Royal, \$957,241; (2) Phoenix Assurance Co., \$445,978; (3) Liverpool and London and Globe, \$439,862; (4) Commercial Union, \$339,456; (5) Guardian Assurance Co., \$294,611; (6) Stanstead and Sherbrooke, \$290,704; (7) La Nationale, \$277,946; (8) North British and Mercantile, \$259,129; (9) Queen of America, \$249,647; (10) Provident Assurance Co., \$236,205.

Gross fire premiums written in Quebec last year by the county and ecclesiastical mutuals amounted to \$349,364, while the amount of licensed reinsurance ceded was \$103,758, leaving the net premiums written, \$245,606. Their net earned premiums were \$245,606, and their net incurred losses, \$233,872, a loss ratio of 95.22 per cent., as compared with a loss ratio of 91.67 per cent. in 1935, when their gross written premiums were \$271,947; the licensed reinsurance ceded, \$105,261; net premiums written, \$266,685; net premiums earned, \$266,685; and the net losses incurred, \$57,874.

Gross fire premiums written in Quebec last year by seven other licensed mutuals, including the hardware and lumber mutuals, were \$259,191, as compared with \$276,322 in 1935. Their net written premiums were \$232,448, as compared with \$249,516 in 1935, while their earned premiums were \$239,413, as compared with \$259,149 in 1935. Their net incurred losses were \$128,645, a loss ratio of 53.73 per cent., as against net losses of \$209,743 and a loss ratio of 89.94 per cent. in 1935.

GROSS fire premiums written in Quebec last year by the four licensed cash mutuals, with share capital amounted to \$775,925, as against \$756,412 in 1935. Their net written premiums were \$523,088, as compared with \$532,372 in 1935. Their net earned premiums were \$518,802, as against \$474,967 in 1935, while their net incurred losses were \$171,545, a loss ratio of 33.07 per cent., as compared with net losses of \$222,794 and a loss ratio of 42.93 per cent. in 1935.

Gross fire premiums in Quebec last year of the two licensed cash mutuals without share capital were \$78,882, as compared with \$80,062 in 1935, while their net premiums written were \$74,231, as against \$18,047 in 1935. Their net premiums earned were \$68,995, as

compared with \$59,373 in 1935, while their net incurred losses were \$45,665, a loss ratio of 66.19 per cent., as against net losses incurred of \$52,531 and a loss ratio of 88.31 per cent. in 1935.

Gross fire premiums written in Quebec last year by the associated New England factory mutuals amounted to \$558,530, as compared with \$590,001 in 1935. The figures are the same for the net premiums written as for the gross premiums written. The net losses incurred were \$100,473, as compared with \$29,694 in 1935. The insurance in force at the end of 1936 was \$292,505,251, as compared with \$185,051,430 in force at the end of 1935. The ratio of losses incurred in 1936 per \$1,000 of insurance in force was 49.61 as compared with 16.05 in 1935.

GROSS automobile insurance premiums written in Quebec last year by the licensed joint stock and mutual companies and Lloyd's non-marine underwriters amounted to \$4,113,933, as compared with \$3,703,450 in 1935. Their net written premiums totalled \$3,711,888, as against \$3,399,286 in 1935 while their net earned premiums were \$3,598,985, as compared with \$3,410,681 in 1935. Their net incurred losses amounted to \$2,611,483, a loss ratio of 72.56 per cent., as compared with net losses of \$2,076,634 and a loss ratio of 62.16 per cent. in 1935. It is plain that on the whole automobile insurance was not a paying business in Quebec in either 1936 or 1935.

Lloyd's non-marine underwriters wrote \$537,834 in gross automobile insurance premiums in Quebec last year. Their net earned premiums were \$518,142, while their net incurred losses amounted to \$418,020, a loss ratio of 80.68 per cent., as compared with the average loss ratio for the year of all companies and underwriters of 72.56 per cent.

In amount of gross automobile insurance premiums written in Quebec last year, the ten leading companies were: (1) Fouchère Transport and Accident Insurance Co., \$907,611; (2) General Exchange Insurance Corporation, \$165,334; (3) Provident Assurance Co., \$147,626; (4) Royal Insurance Co., \$136,357; (5) Canadian General Insurance Co., \$126,519; (6) Toronto General Insurance Co., \$111,505; (7) Union Fire, Accident and General Insurance Co. of Paris, \$111,284; (8) Halifax Fire Insurance Co., \$92,434; (9) Consolidated Fire and Casualty Insurance Co., \$83,537; (10) United Provinces Insurance Co., \$78,220.

VIOLENT DEATHS INCREASE IN CANADA

ACCORDING to a statement recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the number of deaths in Canada from external violence during the year 1936 (preliminary figures) was 7,441 as compared with 6,898 in 1935 and 6,469 in 1934. The rate per 100,000 population was 68 in 1936 as against 63 in 1935 and 60 in 1934. Over the period 1926-36 the highest death rate recorded from external violence was 73 per 100,000 in 1934.

Suicides numbered 922 in 1936, as compared with 905 in 1935 and 927 in 1934. The death rate from suicide was 8.4 in 1936 as against 8.3 in 1935 and 8.6 in 1934. The highest death rate for suicides recorded during the whole period was 9.9 in 1930.

There were 136 homicides in 1936, giving a rate of 1.2 per 100,000. These figures compared with 153 deaths and a rate of 1.4 in 1935, and 142 deaths and a rate of 1.3 in 1934. The highest homicide rate during the whole period was 2.1 in 1930.

The number of violent deaths other than suicides and homicides in 1936 was 6,383 and the rate 58 per 100,000, as compared with 5,840 deaths and a rate of 54 in 1935 and 5,400 deaths with a rate of 50 in 1934. The rate from these causes attained its highest level, 61 per 100,000, in the three years 1928-30.

Drownings in 1936, exclusive of those occurring in mines and in land or air transportation, numbered 781 or 12 per cent. of the total of fatal accidents. Land transportation accounted for 1,764 deaths or 28 per cent. of the total. Of these deaths in automobile accidents numbered 1,313 or 21 per cent. of all accidental deaths. Excluding those cases where an automobile was involved, there were 238 deaths in railway accidents and 28 in street-car accidents. Accidents in mines and quarries accounted for 138 deaths. There were 16 persons killed during the year in accidents of air transportation.

LIFE INSURANCE SALES UP 7.5% IN U.S.

NEW life insurance production for the first seven months of 1937 was 7.5 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of last year. The amount for July was \$9.10 of 1 per cent below that for July of 1936.

These facts were reported by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce. The report summarizes the new paid for business—exclusive of renewals, increases and dividend additions of 40 companies having 83 per cent. of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

For the first seven months of the year, the total new business of the 40 companies was \$5,505,941,000 against \$5,122,778,000, an increase of 7.5 per cent. New Ordinary insurance amounted to \$3,451,896,000 against \$3,197,090,000—an increase of 8.0 per cent. Industrial insurance was \$1,580,279,000



W. F. STEINBERG, who has been appointed Branch Manager at Toronto of The Monarch Life Assurance Company. He has been with the Company for seven years, and has a successful record as personal producer and organizer. He has served as cashier, and as inspector for Northern Saskatchewan, and in 1936 took over the management of the South Saskatchewan branch at Regina.

against \$1,580,235,000. Group insurance was \$473,766,000 against \$345,453,000—an increase of 37.1 per cent. For July, the total new business of these companies was \$743,716,000 against \$749,491,000 during July, 1936—a decrease of 8.10 of 1 per cent. New Ordinary insurance amounted to \$445,732,000 against \$449,496,000—a decrease of 8.10 of 1 per cent. Industrial insurance was \$204,121,000 against \$220,672,000—a decrease of 7.5 per cent. Group insurance was \$93,863,000 against \$79,323,000—an increase of 18.3 per cent.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS PLAN CONVENTION FOR OCT. 29

AS ONE feature of an ambitious program of fall activities, the Life Underwriters Association of Toronto are organizing an Ontario Provincial Sales and Educational Convention to be held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on Friday, October 29th.

It is expected that the attendance at this Provincial Convention will approach, if not exceed, the 1,000 mark and there is every reason to believe that it will be the most outstanding event of this character held in Canada since the International Convention of Life Underwriters was held in Toronto in 1930.

Already a number of speakers with continent-wide reputations have been secured and, while it is not possible to announce the complete program at this time, it can be stated that the speakers will include C. Preston Dawson of New York, Production Manager for the William H. Beechey Company; A. E. N. Gray of Newark, Assistant Secretary of the Prudential Insurance Company; J. E. Kavanagh, Vice-President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York; and Thomas Bradshaw of Toronto, President of the North American Life Assurance Company.

Mr. Dawson is a guest of the Toronto Association a few months ago and at that time gave two talks which were rated as being among the best and most valuable addresses delivered before the Toronto Association for many years. Mr. Dawson's addresses are of an intensely practical character and the several contributions which he will make to the Provincial Convention should be outstanding.

Mr. A. E. N. Gray of Newark, has a continent-wide reputation as a speaker and is in great demand at numerous Congresses and Conventions in the United States.

Mr. J. E. Kavanagh is another whose abilities as a speaker are well known throughout the entire continent.

It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Thomas Bradshaw, of Toronto, can be relied upon to bring a vital message to the Convention, of interest and value both to Head Office men and field men who will be in attendance.

Further particulars of the Convention and the complete program will be announced later.

APPOINTED ALBERTA MANAGER

THE Western Empire Life Assurance Company have just completed reorganization of their field operations in Alberta and have promoted C. L. Olsen, formerly manager of their Northern Alberta agency, to be their provincial manager.

H. S. Robinson, General Manager, stated, "Particularly in these last six difficult years, Mr. Olsen has given us such outstanding leadership in Alberta at the head of our Northern Alberta agency at Edmonton, that it is a distinct pleasure to make this well merited promotion."

Mr. Olsen qualified at the School of Agency Management, conducted at Niagara Falls last February by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau. He will have charge of both the Edmonton and Calgary offices of the company.

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMILTON OF PRUDENTIAL RETIRES

THE retirement of Willard I. Hamilton, vice-president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, effective August 2, was recently announced.

Mr. Hamilton has been with the Prudential for more than 52 years. The greater part of his service has been in the production end of the business. He entered the home office in 1885, immediately after graduation from Newark Academy, and a few years later was



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placed in charge of the agency division including the States of Illinois, Ohio and Michigan. In 1908 Mr. Hamilton was selected by the company to establish its business in Canada. In 1903 he was given the title of assistant secretary and became secretary in 1912, second vice-president and secretary in 1918, vice-president and secretary in 1924 and vice-president in 1931. In later years he had been responsible for home office real estate and personnel.

He had charge of the erection of the company's newest home office structure, known as the Gibraltar Building, and he has assembled the properties purchased in anticipation of home office expansion. Mr. Hamilton had charge of the construction and operation of Prudential apartments covering several blocks in different sections of Newark.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have been approached to take out insurance with the Switzerland Insurance Co., Montreal. The rates offered are very attractive, but before placing insurance with them I shall appreciate your valuable opinion as to their reliability and promptness in meeting claims.

—P. C. F., Rosthern, Sask.

Switzerland General Insurance Company, Limited, with head office at Zurich, Switzerland, and Canadian head office at Montreal, was incorporated in 1869, and received a Dominion certificate of registry on December 7, 1935.

It is regularly licensed for the transaction of business in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$104,147 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively.

At the end of 1936 its total assets in Canada were \$184,663.69, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$88,918.62, showing a surplus here of \$95,745.07. Its total income in Canada in 1936 was \$141,956.49, and its total expenditure, \$69,179.62, showing an excess of income over expenditure of \$72,776.87.

As it is regularly licensed in Can-



R. MEADOWS, recently appointed Production Supervisor of The Monarch Life Assurance Company for South Saskatchewan, with headquarters at Regina. He joined the Regina field force of the Company in January, 1936, and qualified for the Hundred Thousand Dollar Club in his first year.

ada, maintains assets in this country in excess of its Canadian liabilities, and has a Government deposit for the protection of Canadian policyholders, all claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

An agent of the Sovereign Life Assurance Company was talking Pension Bonds to me. What comment do you make on this plan and on the company as compared with other companies?

—M. L. Glamis, Ont.

If your object is to provide an income for yourself later on in life, you will be making no mistake if you take out a Pension Bond contract with the Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada, as the company is safe to insure with, and

as its rates and contracts compare favorably with those of other companies.

It has been in business since 1903, and operates under Dominion charter and license. It has a deposit of \$70,000 with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders, and all claims are readily collectable.

At December 31, 1936, its total assets were \$6,461,241, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$6,105,574, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$355,667. As the paid up capital amounted to \$209,955, there was thus a net surplus of \$145,712 over capital, policy reserves, contingency reserves, provision for profits to policyholders, and all liabilities.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have a policy with the Saskatchewan Life, five thousand twenty pay life, taken out in 1925. The accrued dividends on deposit with the company amount to \$241.

In view of present conditions in the west, I am concerned as to the stability of the company. I appreciate the fact that policyholders are somewhat protected, but would my investment in any way be jeopardized in case the company amalgamated with another company, and in case such were to occur what disposition would be made of the accrued profits?

—C. J. H., Saskatoon, Sask.

Policyholders of the Saskatchewan Life Insurance Company are well protected against loss both in respect to the face amount of their contracts and as to accrued dividends left on deposit with the company.

These dividends are direct liabilities of the company, just the same as the policy reserves, and along with other liabilities to policyholders form a first charge on the assets of the company, ranking ahead of the shareholders' interests or other liabilities.

Government figures show that, after making provision for policy reserves, profits to policyholders, dividends left on deposit, a contingency reserve of \$100,000, and all other liabilities except capital, there was a surplus as regards policyholders at

the end of 1936 of \$114,971. As the paid up capital amounted to \$100,000, there was a net surplus of \$14,971 over capital as well. That is, the capital is intact, and along with the net surplus provides additional protection to policyholders, whose interests are therefore well secured, whether the company continues as a separate entity or amalgamates with some other company.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Will you please give me the rating of the North American Life Assurance Company? Have been told that it is not a good company and that premiums are too high.

—M. S. J., Port Arthur, Ont.

North American Life Assurance Company is an old-established Canadian company, and occupies a strong financial position. It has been in existence since 1881, and formerly carried on business as a stock company with a guarantee capital, but in 1931 it retired its capital and became a mutual company.

It operates under Dominion charter and registry, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$63,000 for the protection of policyholders. Its premium rates and policy contracts compare favorably with those of other companies, and all claims are readily collectable.

Government figures show that its total admitted assets at the end of 1936 were \$54,845,910, while its total liabilities amounted to \$53,955,080, showing a surplus of \$1,790,830 over all liabilities. Its total income in 1936 was \$11,580,367, and its total disbursements were \$7,618,269, showing an excess of income over disbursements of \$3,961,998. Payments to policyholders and annuitants in 1936 totalled \$4,953,859.

RANCH, IRRIGATE OR ABANDON?

(Continued from Page 19)

whom grew rich, are gone; there is tragedy in the fact that those who followed in their footsteps in these older sections of the west are now impoverished, while the comparative newcomers of the north have enjoyed successive good crops. It seems that the early settlers had the benefit of years, in fact centuries, of moisture accumulation under the protecting layer of the prairie grass. That growth of tough vegetation, like the hide of the buffalo, was nature's own answer to the climate of the west. It represented the survival of the fittest. Once denuded for grain growing, it took only a few years for the moisture and fertility to be exhausted. The winds came and blew the soil until at times the appearance is that of a desert. And that is what the dry belt will come to, apparently, unless something is done about it. The problem is critical in its financial aspects as well, for every year there is a drain on the rest of the country for relief, fodder and seed. Business in the towns and villages is stagnant, property has lost its value, and mortgages and bonds are in default.

THE briefest consideration of the investment in the dry belt, and the values developed there, is suffi-

cient to show that abandonment should be the last resort. One million people could conceivably be removed to better farming ground with towns to serve them, but little could be salvaged from the 4,000 miles of railway, the 2,000 grain elevators, the 300 branch banks, the \$600 millions of municipal assessment now represented by the dry belt. On the basis of one-third of the total prairies, it represents just about \$1,600 millions of national wealth. That is too great a loss to be sustained. And the net result would be a great Canadian desert which after many years might again be covered by prairie grass and be suitable for re-settlement on a wiser plan.

It is hardly conceivable that such a region of potential crops should be only a blank space in our Canadian economic life. We should aim instead, by patient experiment and development, to keep most of the people there, and divert production to lines for which the area is suited. This will involve abandonment, perhaps only temporary, of small portions where soil drifting has been most severe. Even in southern Ontario, one finds small woodlots planted by the governments with a view to restoring soil and moisture to

poor sections. The same kind of work in the west might help with little expense. It will further involve reversion to pasture of some lands which are not yet destroyed but which soon would be if continued in seeding. Anyone who has seen the hills of Yorkshire or of the lowlands of Scotland, or even those of some parts of America, will realize that some land is good for pasture but for nothing else. Such a mixture of woodlots and pastures should enable some land to be kept in grain, for they store moisture, encourage rainfall and restrict soil-drifting.

A GRADUAL change along these lines towards mixed farming would keep most or all of the population in the southern prairies, and preserve and possibly restore values. At the best, it will take years to rebuild top soil and vegetation in some acreages. But a rainfall which is quite inadequate for grain-growing will suffice for pasture, because several inches of prairie grass and roots form a bed in which the moisture is stored to maintain vegetation and life. Ranching supports a smaller population than does grain-growing, but why regret abandoning the latter in part, when it is already put out of business in whole or in part by nature? Better a thinly spread but prosperous population with some grain-growing, than a million would-be grain-growers living on the produce of the rest of the country.

At the other extreme is irrigation. One proposal suggests a cost of \$400 millions, but it is difficult to see how this would meet the situation over so vast an area. Capital investment in irrigation projects even under favorable circumstances, often runs to \$30 or \$40 per acre, and this can be made profitable only through heavy yields of sugar beets, tobacco and other products of large value. Irrigation of the dry belt at even \$30 per acre would amount to no less than \$1,000 millions. Moreover, such a plan does not comprise one valley or plain which could be served by a single irrigation project. The prairies are too vast to be irrigated in our time, and anyway we haven't got \$400 millions with which to speculate. In Canada we have developed the habit of borrowing for national development and then for getting to pay off the debt. As a consequence, we still have the debt of the Hudson Bay Railway and a dozen other public works which do not pay, and we are not in a position to undertake anything else even though it looks like an emergency. That is why the problem of the dry belt will have to be worked out piece-meal and at a minimum of public expense.

Wheat Yields in bushels per acre (Low yield districts compared with Provincial averages)

Manitoba			
Year	Average for 14 crop districts	Crop district No. 1	No. 15
1936	18	15	15
1931	11	11	11
1932	14	14	14
1933	12	12	12
1934	15	15	15
1935	9	9	9
1936	11	11	11
7 year average	13	7	7

Saskatchewan			
Year	Average for 19 crop districts	Crop district No. 1	No. 4
1936	14	13	13
1931	9	9	9
1932	13	13	13
1933	9	9	9
1934	8	8	8
1935	10	10	10
1936	8	8	8
7 year average	10	8	8

Alberta			
Year	Average for 17 crop districts	Crop district No. 1	No. 17
1936	21	21	21
1931	18	18	18
1932	20	20	20
1933	12	12	12
1934	15	15	15
1935	14	14	14
1936	9	9	9
7 year average	16	9	8

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

(Continued from Page 17)

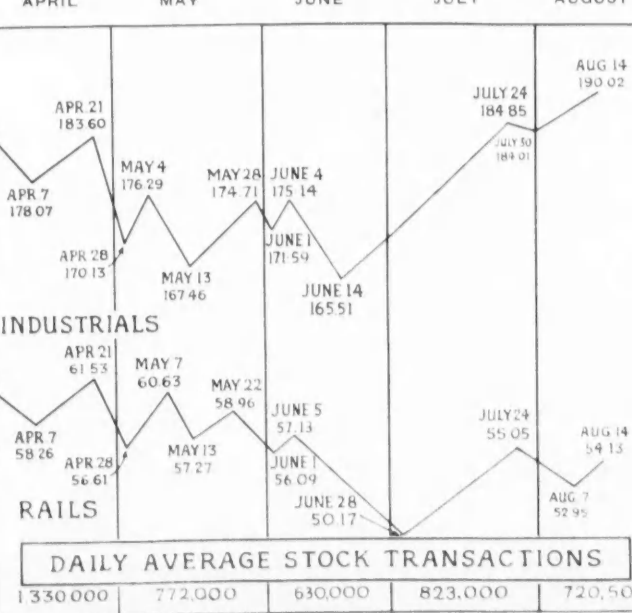
in conformity with this expectancy, and thus strengthens it. Therefore, as stated last week, even though recession of a minor character should develop in August, probabilities would favor by early September a market higher than the level from which the recession got under way.

THE TREND OF SHARE VALUES—During periods of public uncertainty, such as that currently present because of the decline from March to June in stock prices, it is always worthwhile examining the world situation as contrasted with the purely domestic outlook. There are sometimes elements of strength or weakness to be found in the one that will bear importantly on the other. As one illustration, Europe's excessive debt resulting from the World War, and her debt breakdown in the decade following, contributed greatly to the depth of the 1929-1932 depression here. At other times prosperity in Europe has relieved and even reversed an unfavorable business period in the United States.

Turning, in the present instance, to the position of world trade, as opposed to world politics, conditions are registering a noticeable improvement. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics, for illustration, in a report issued this week, indicates that world industrial production, as measured by the output of ten leading industrial nations, reached the highest level in history in the first half of this year. League of Nations statistical studies covering a wider range of countries bear this estimate out. They also indicate that trade, or the exchange of goods among various nations, is within 10% of its 1929 level—this despite tariffs, quotas, and other restrictions against an international flow of goods.

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Toronto Saturday Night

PLANT EXPANSION VS. IMPORTS

Iron and Steel Industry in Britain Faces Decision Which May Seriously Affect Long Term Trend of Business

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

THE importance of recent developments in Great Britain's iron and steel industry can be properly appreciated only by reference to the industry's development during the war and post-war period. When war broke out in 1914 the industry was disunited, being composed of a number of independently-operating units. The whole system of production was modified during the war period. Productive capacity was greatly enlarged, but along lines which revealed that no thought had been expended upon an anticipation of the needs of peaceful industry when hostilities should be over. After the war there was naturally a sharp falling off in demand, and this was accompanied, after a time lag, by a whittling away of the great overseas market due to heightened efficiency abroad and intensified competition.

Long before the general depression of 1930 hit the country, the iron and steel industry was in difficulties. The problem was one not only of over-capacity, but also of ill-designed capacity. What was needed was not a haphazard reduction in capacity, but also an adjustment to a more ordered system.

It was precisely because of the dual nature of the difficulty that nothing was achieved. The Government seized on one aspect of it and told the industry that it must put its house in order. With an exactly opposite opportunity the industry said that the problem should first be met by Government assistance in protecting the home market.

to suggest means for its solution. It took precisely a year on the job and reached some important conclusions.

The basis of its recommendations is its conviction that there must be no retrogression in reorganization. The "almost casual development and the competition largely unrestricted at home and almost wholly unrestricted from abroad" must not be allowed to return. In a word, Government protection must continue. A Government which protects an industry has more than a right, it has a duty, to exercise oversight in that industry. And that is the chief problem which now confronts the iron and steel trades. The preoccupation of the Government in the exercise of control may be expected to be with planning for the needs of defence. Sir Thomas Inskip said recently that a great deal had been done in reorganizing industry against the possibility of war, while Mr. Oliver Stanley, President of the Board of Trade, announced that the Import Duties Advisory Committee was going to exercise a general oversight of the policy of the iron and steel industry.

BUT the problem is not susceptible of absolute solution. If the fullest needs of industry and of rearmament are to be served, then the domestic

capacity must be very greatly increased, or the policy recently initiated by a removal of certain import restrictions must be pursued with much greater vigor. Since the Advisory Committee has recommended the continuance of protection, the further substantial relaxation of hindrances to foreign imports may be ruled out. So that the alternatives are: the canalization of supplies in the directions considered by the authorities to be most vital to the country's needs; or a whole-hearted expansion in the industry's capacity so that all needs may be satisfied.

The choice must be determined by long-term considerations. Productive capacity can be readily expanded, and it would both greatly facilitate the prosecution of the rearmament program and accelerate the rate of recovery in heavy industry. Bearing in mind the immediate post-war experience, however, it is clear that there are serious dangers of redundant capacity once the present rate of demand, which is in part due to short-term factors, subsides.

With this great task in front of it it is to be hoped that the Import Duties Advisory Committee will not be directed solely by the needs of the moment, but will keep an eye to the long-term future of an industry on which Britain's economy depends.

MR. HAMMELL ON GOLD

Financial Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT

I SHOULD like, if I may, to draw your attention to vehemently abusive references made to the gold mining industry in an article which appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT under date of July 31st. The article in question was over the signature of one Rideau Banks, whoever he may be, and it is rather amazing that he should single out the mining industry for his hysterical outburst in view of the fact that every fair-minded man, woman and child in Canada knows and acknowledges that the mining industry predominated more than any other factor in keeping Canada on top during this last very serious depression. His opinion of the strength of character of Cabinet Ministers is too absurd for words. Those of them who read it must have had a good laugh out of it.

I myself have had probably more contacts with premiers and cabinet ministers, both in the Dominion, Ontario and Manitoba Governments, than any other individual during the last thirty-five years owing to my pioneering work on the frontiers where it is absolutely essential that we have the cooperation and support of the governments in our opening up of the Northland. Alone, we could do nothing.

When this silly person intimates that any cabinet minister is going to let anyone, no matter how powerful, attempt to intimidate him, he is just plain nuts. If one tried anything like that with the cabinet ministers, he would be thrown out so fast he would never have time to say "Jack Robinson."

Instead of protecting the cabinet ministers, as this writer thinks he is doing, he is insulting their intelligence and cheapening them in the eyes of the public. Cabinet ministers are put in there for their ability and capacity, and all of them, with no exception, stand on their own feet. The only way to get anything from them is to show and prove to them that your proposition is of a constructive nature and is of benefit not only to the mining industry but to Canada as a whole, otherwise, they would not waste five minutes with you.

The writer under review has shown a certain amount of cunning in the presentation of his case. It is correct that gold has increased 75 per cent. in value, and that there has been no such proportional increase in the cost of operation. There have, however, been substantial cost increases in wages, supplies and equipment. There is a vast difference between the ore that is mined under \$24.94 gold and \$29.67 gold. Under present price conditions many mines are functioning which would be obliged to suspend operations were gold-price to revert to its former level, and all other mines which remained in operation under \$29.67 gold would cease mining much of their present tonnage due to such being waste rock under the lower price level.

As a case in point I would refer to one of the larger producing mines of Ontario.

For the nineteen years prior to 1931, under \$29.67 gold, the value of ore per ton milled averaged \$9.09. For the three (3) years, 1934-1936, under \$24.94 gold, the value of ore per ton milled was \$10.03. This \$10.03 ore at \$24.94 gold would have been of \$5.93 grade at \$29.67 gold and would not have been a mining grade under the old price. Rideau Banks is obsessed with the idea that the 75 per cent. increase in gold-price automatically resulted in the ore-grade being increased from \$9.09 to \$15.37. The increase in the price of gold permitted of more extensive operations and low-grade ore bodies were brought into production which would have remained dormant under the old price of gold.

To be frank with you, I think the writer of that article who used the pseudonym "Rideau Banks" is not a "him" but a "her," as I cannot conceive of any man being small enough to come out with a scurrilous article like that and not have the courage to sign his own name to it. If the truth were known, this is some hysterical, defeated old maid who has been kidded by someone telling her a fairy tale.

J. E. HAMMELL,
Toronto, Ont.

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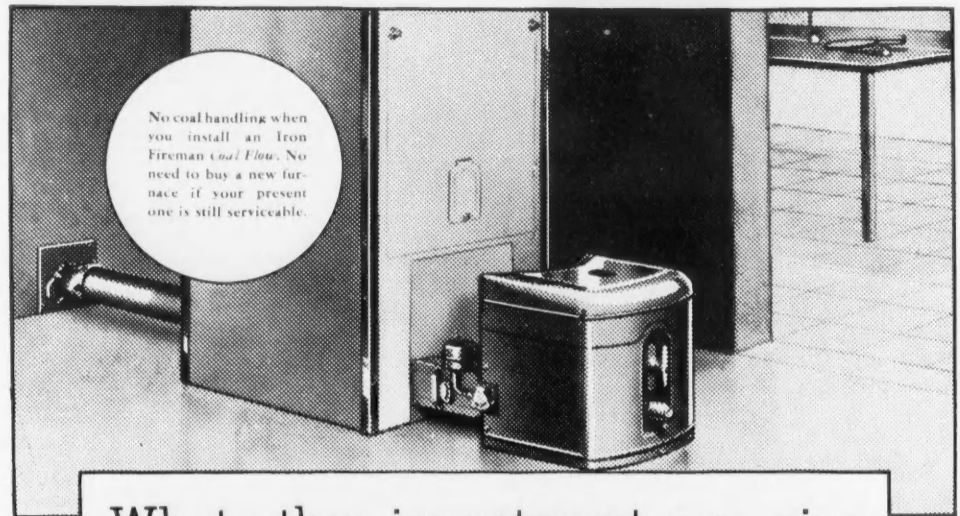
INDUSTRIAL	Bid	Ask
Albion Sugar Corp.	4.00	4.25
Albion Steel Corp. Com.	18.00	18.50
Albion Steel Corp. (Pfd.)	32.75	33.75
Albion T. & L. Co. Pfd.	41.00	42.00
Brantford-Henderson Pfd.	21.00	
R. C. Phil. & Emp. 7 1/2 Pfd.	39.00	
Brant & Co. Ltd.	7.00	7.50
Canada & Dom. Sugar	80.00	81.00
Canada Star P. Pfd.	167.00	
Can. Industries P. Co.	242.00	
Can. Industries 7 1/2 Pfd.	125.00	126.00
Can. Tube & Steel Co.	12.00	
Chas. A. W. & Son Pfd. bonds	27.00	
Dom. Bond & S. Co. 6 1/2 Pfd.	94.00	100.00
Dom. Trust 7 1/2 Pfd.	91.00	
Greening Wire 7 1/2 Pfd.	100.00	105.00
Hays Steel Ind. 6 1/2 Pfd.	8.25	9.25
McCormick's Ltd. Com.	1.25	1.50
New Method Found. 6 1/2 Pfd. bonds	32.00	36.00
Perfection Pte. 11 1/2 Pfd.	21.00	23.00
Robinson Consol. Co.	11.00	11.25
Shawmut Petroleum 7 1/2 Pfd.	26.00	28.00
Zellers Ltd. Pfd.	80.00	

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Chartered Trust	95.00	101.00
Commercial Finance Company	2.75	3.00
Genl. Inv. Tr. Par \$50.00	49.50	52.00
London & Western Trust	30.00	35.00
Prudential Trust	6.25	
Stirling Trust	41.00	
Traders Fin. & L. Co. 10 Pfd.	18.00	19.25
Traders Fin. 10 1/2 Pfd.	12.25	
Traders Fin. 10 1/2 Pfd. bonds	95.00	98.00
Traders & Guaranties	28.00	29.50

INSURANCE STOCKS	Bid	Ask
Continental Life 20 1/2 Pfd.	115.00	118.00
Dom. of Can. Gen. Ins.	125.00	135.00
Great West Life Assoc.	125.00	130.00
Manulife Life Ins.	280.00	290.00
Monarch Life 10 1/2 Pfd.	25.50	27.00
Western Assurance Co.	53.50	55.50

POWER ISSUES	Bid	Ask
Can. Power 6 1/2 Pfd.	85.00	87.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas Ld. 6 1/2 Pfd.	90.00	92.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas Ld. 4 1/2 Pfd.	36.00	
Portage Power Sec. 6 1/2 Pfd.	8.75	10.25
Grand Lakes Power 7 1/2 Pfd.	93.00	
Inter. Ld. 1 1/2 Pfd.	17.00	18.00
Montreal Island Park 6 1/2 Pfd.	15.00	18.00
New Brunswick Telephone Co.	14.50	14.75

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SATURDAY NIGHT

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BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
N. McARDY, Literary Manager

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THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

NICKEL mining continues to forge ahead. With International Nickel together with Falconbridge Nickel pretty well in control of world output, it might have been reasonable to expect the price for the metal to have advanced in common with other base metals. However, such is not the case and the price has actually been lowered a little during the past year.

International Nickel, according to details secured for SATURDAY NIGHT, has established gross income at a rate of approximately \$9,000,000 per month, and with net profits having reached a rate of very close to \$5,000,000 every 30 days. Plans for further increase are under consideration.

International Nickel has ore reserves estimated at more than 200,000,000 tons. The gross value of the metal content is variously estimated at \$1,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000. Earned surplus is \$69,000,000 at present.

Falconbridge has produced an average of 1,250,000 lbs. of nickel, and over 600,000 lbs. of copper per month during the past several months. The smelter is handling 38,000 tons per month. Operating profits before write-offs, are averaging over \$200,000 monthly. After all contingencies, net profits are at a rate of about 42 cents per share annually.

Zinc stores in the United States having declined to a mere 12,000 tons, or not sufficient to meet current consumption for more than six days, the demand has increased to a point where it is now profitable for Canadian zinc producers to ship the metal across the border despite a tariff wall of 13½ cents per lb.

Sherritt Gordon is expected to show a profit of 7 cents per lb. on its copper output with the price of the metal at close to 15 cents per lb. Having planned resumption of work when the metal reached 10 cents per lb., the status of the enterprise has taken on unusual importance with metal having increased to nearly 15 cents.

Normetal will commence operation of its new mill during the next few days. The objective is to reach a rate of 500 tons daily by the close of this year.

Base Metals Mining Corporation has made tentative plans for going into production again within the next ninety days.

Bankfield produced \$16,000 in gold during July. A winze is to be carried to 1,000 ft. in depth, or 500 ft. below the present 4th level.

Anglo-Huronian and Howey Gold Mines have entered into an option agreement in connection with acquisition of control of property on the Yellowknife River in the Northwest Territories. A company known as Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines, Ltd., with an authorized capital of 3,000,000 shares is contemplated. The property embraces impressive bodies of medium grade gold ore.

Powell Rouyn Gold Mines will forego construction of a mill as recently planned. Instead, an arrangement has been made to have up to 500 tons of ore per day treated at the adjoining Noranda. The ore carries a little over \$6 in gold per ton, according to recent estimates.

Buffalo Ankerite produced \$230,000 during July, according to preliminary estimates. Production for the seven months ended July 31 amounted to \$1,543,100 from 192,000 tons of ore.

Sudbury Basin Mines has a big deposit of ore on its property in the Sudbury district at Vermillion Lake, which ore has taken on considerable importance as a result of current demand and high prices for copper, zinc and lead. Only limited work to only shallow depth indicated over \$10,000 tons of ore. The property extends for more than four miles in length along the favorable zone.

God's Lake is in ore again at the 4th level. Drifting on a new ore shoot at this horizon recently completed exposure of 515 ft. in length of ore grading \$14 per ton across a width of five feet. The drive was continued 20 ft. through porphyry after leaving the ore



LUXURY HOTEL ON WHEELS. "The Super Chief", one of the fastest trains in the world, links Chicago and Los Angeles, covers the 2,228 miles in 39¼ hours twice a week, requires fourteen motormen as drivers on the semi-continental run. The train covers the 202 miles between La Junta and Dodge City in 150 minutes, an average of 87.5 miles per hour.

and is now reported to have entered material which runs \$14.50 per ton in gold across more than five feet in width.

Preston East Dome has developed to a point where mill construction may be taken into consideration almost immediately. In view of the average grade of ore being moderately low at around 24 ounces gold to the ton, the outlook is that a plant of 400 to 500 tons daily capacity will be considered.

Thompson Cadillac is completing mill enlargement designed to give capacity of 200 tons daily. The ore is low in grade at around \$6 to \$6.50

per ton, but the management is highly efficient and may pilot the enterprise through the difficult period.

Beattie Gold formed a new 5,000,000 share company to comply with new Quebec regulations and will distribute share for share for the old stock, although the exchange may not be made until late in 1938. The old company will first have to distribute its assets.

Mining men in general were greatly astonished at the legislation under Bill No. 3 in the Quebec legislature, but a good many of them never doubted but that the legislation would be quickly recognized as a mistake and as quickly

rectified. As time goes on, however, there is no indication of any such admission. To the pioneers who seldom stop to consider whether their efforts are centered in one province or in another, the legislation in Bill 5 is considered quite as vicious as any so far introduced in Alberta.

BOILERS, TANKS AND ENGINES


Boilers, tanks and engines form the products of an important section of the iron and steel industries in Canada. They also figure prominently among the Dominion's imports of iron and steel. As instruments of production and transportation the demand for them has grown steadily during the progress of recovery, and this growing demand has been reflected in increased output of the home industry and in increased imports. Canada also does a small export business in these products and these exports have likewise shown an upward tendency.

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J. T. GIFFORD



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J. T. R. STEEVES, who has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada. Mr. Steeves was born at Hillsborough, New Brunswick, and is a graduate engineer of McGill University. He has been in the employment of Imperial Tobacco for twenty-four years, and his work consists mainly of engineering and production

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Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited

PLAN OF SALE OF ASSETS AND REORGANIZATION

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS

Pursuant to an Order of The Supreme Court of Ontario, a meeting of Bondholders of Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited has been called for the 15th day of October, 1937, to consider the Plan of Sale of Assets and Reorganization presented by the Bondholders' Representative Committee and the sale of the mortgaged properties of the Company to the New Company contemplated by the Plan.

A copy of the Plan, together with a Compilation of Statements and Information obtained by the Bondholders' Representative Committee, is available to all Bondholders upon request at Room 2400, Canadian Bank of Commerce Building, Toronto, Canada, or at Room 1000, 44 Wall Street, New York City.

Bondholders are urged to communicate promptly with the Committee in order that information may be sent to them.

Bondholders' Representative Committee
By JOSEPH P. RIPLEY, Chairman

Toronto, Canada

ONTARIO TACKLES THE MINIMUM WAGE PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 17)

may accept the recommendations of such conferences, and implement them by orders issued under authority of the Act.

IT IS comparatively easy to arrange conferences in industries where the employees are organized, but the vast majority of employees in Ontario who are covered by the new minimum wage law are unorganized. Though the calling of such conferences is not a necessary preliminary to action which may be taken by the Board, it is reasonable to assume that the members of the Board will be anxious to obtain as much first-hand information as possible regarding actual conditions in each industry before fixing any minimum wage rate or rates. The danger of doing an injustice to either the employers or the employees concerned is too great to permit of any guesswork, particularly in dealing with industries or mercantile organizations where neither labor unions or employee associations exist.

To those who have followed the methods employed in determining schedules of wages and hours under the Industrial Standards Act, the evil of drafting wage rates and conditions of employment for a number of the industries brought under that Act, without all groups of both the union-shop and open-shop employees and employers being properly represented at the initial conferences, has been demonstrated.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the new Board in its administration of the Industrial Standards Act will not permit labor unions to again use the law as the "big stick" to force all units in any industry to subscribe to the union scale of wages, and that this Board will be equally vigilant in arranging thoroughly representative conferences when securing the necessary information on which to base minimum wage rates under the Minimum Wage Act.

THERE is one vital difference between the Industrial Standards Act and the new Minimum Wage Act. The former can only be invoked for any industry upon application of what the Minister of Labor regards as sufficient and proper representation of the employees and employers in an industry, and is, therefore, permissive legislation. The latter is mandatory in that every industry and all forms of employment for wages,

other than domestic service and farm labor, may on the order of the Industry and Labor Board, be brought under its provisions. Presumably every industry and business enterprise coming within the purview of this legislation will eventually be covered by orders of the Board. Otherwise, the intent and purpose of the Act would not be effected.

From the economic standpoint these measures have in common the effect of raising production costs, although a standard of wages and hours provided under the Industrial Standards Act must affect labor costs to a much greater extent than the establishment of a minimum wage under the Minimum Wage Act.

The sponsors of the Industrial Standards Act heralded it as a piece of legislation that would end sweat shops, and guarantee a living wage to workers in all industries, with the exception of mining, agriculture and domestic service, which are not covered. Because of its permissive feature a very limited number of industries have been brought under its provisions. Consequently it has not stopped exploitation of the worker in the low-paid shops or plants of many major industrial groups. In other words, the Industrial Standards Act has utterly failed, with a few minor exceptions, to benefit the unorganized workers of the Province, who in many cases have needed some remedy to a greater degree than did the employees in the building trades, or in a number of the industries which have adopted schedules under this statute.

A MINIMUM wage act, as its title denotes, is a measure to provide against payment to any employee of less than the legal minimum wage rate as determined by the administering board,—nothing more, nothing less. So long as the new Board charged with enforcement of the Act keeps this fact to the fore, and does not permit the declared minimums to approach standards of wages it will discharge its full duty in so far as its administration of the Minimum Wage Act is concerned.

With the final setting up of minimum wage rates for all employees coming within the scope of the Act, the matter of negotiating labor agreements between employers and employees will continue to be the concern of the parties to such agreements, just as it has been prior to enactment of the Minimum Wage Act, but with this difference,—that whereas some employers are now paying wages unreasonably lower than the cost of living demands, under the legal minimums such a condition in industry will be outlawed.

Naturally enough, the new Board has made no public announcements yet on many matters of great concern to employers, and until orders affecting minimum wages are made no information can be obtained from the Board. However, there are a number of knotty problems which the writer understands from information emanating from unofficial sources as a result of numerous conferences already held by the Board with representatives of industry—are receiving the careful and sympathetic consideration of the Board.

ONE of these problems is the differential in wage rates which may be recognized in setting minimums for male workers in relation to those to be established in similar kinds of employment for female workers. Some advocates of a more or less uniform minimum wage in each industry believe that no regard should be had for the sex of the employee. They fear that employers may discharge male workers and employ female help in their stead, if the minimum wage rate of the former is pegged higher than the rate for the latter.

It is a well recognized principle in industry today, that the average male employee has either a greater prospective or immediate responsibility for the support of dependents than the female worker has. This attitude is borne out by the 1931 census of Canada. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, male wage-earners ten years of age and over in all industries during the twelve months preceding June 1, 1931, were paid average earnings of \$927, and had 41.07 weeks of employment during the year. This works out at an average of \$22.57 per male employee per week. The female workers in all industries during the same period were paid average earnings of \$559, and had 46.59 weeks of employment. Thus we find that the female employees received an average weekly wage of slightly under \$12, or \$11.98 to be exact.

The only logical solution to this problem would seem to be the setting of a higher minimum for men than for women in the industries where both are normally employed.

THE next problem, and indeed, the major question around which a number of problems revolve, is the determination of the minimum wage itself, either a basic for all male workers of the Province who are subject to the Act, or a minimum wage for each industry or plant, or type of work; and similarly for all female workers.

Some months ago the daily newspapers published a report to the effect that the weekly minimum wage for male workers would be set at \$18. Apparently this report was not authentic. At any rate no stipulated minimum was named in the Minimum Wage Act, the determination of the minimum rate or rates being left to the discretion of the Industry and Labor Board. There is no indication that this Board will establish an \$18 minimum, but there is every prospect in the writer's opinion, that a series of minimum rates will be set up for male workers all the way from \$12 or \$13 in small industrial undertakings in suburban or rural areas to minimums of from \$16 to \$18 per week in the larger cities for types of employment where the prevailing wage standards are reasonably high.

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THE difficulty of arriving at a fair or reasonable minimum wage for any group of workers becomes quite evident when one considers all the circumstances or conditions affecting their employment. The labor cost being sixty per cent or more of the total production cost of many commodities, including the cost of materials, makes it imperative that minimum wages and prevailing standards shall not be raised above the point at which the business or industry can be profitably conducted. Otherwise the undertaking ceases to be a sound investment, and capital is no longer available for its development.

It simply boils down to the old story of capital and labor being co-partners in industry, and unless the directing influence of each is considered of the other, and exercises common sense founded on informed opinion, the enterprise must inevitably fail. Both parties to a business or industry are wholly dependent on consumer acceptance of the products provided for the domestic or foreign market. The commodity having an artificial price, or a selling price out of line with the prevailing prices of like commodities, either has a restricted market, or can find no market at all. In such circumstances both the employees and the employers concerned suffer.

Zoning industries according to geographical locations or by size of population in the respective municipalities is provided for in the new Act. Section five sets forth the maximum number of hours of labor with respect to which a minimum weekly wage is established, and stipulates that these hours shall not exceed forty-eight in a municipality having a population of more than fifty thousand; fifty hours in centres having from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants; and not more than 54 hours in any other municipality, or locality. Very important, and far-reaching sections of the law aim at encouraging the forty-hour week in industry, and deal with the minimum wages payable for overtime and short time employment. The Board may establish minimum hourly rates of wages for overtime work, and for employees who regularly work less than forty hours per week. In each instance the hourly rate so fixed shall not be less than one-fourth of the weekly minimum.

The foregoing provision for overtime minimum wage rates means that, in a place of employment where the work week is 54 hours, time and one-half for overtime must be paid to the lowest paid employees on the basis of the weekly minimum wage rate. The Act states that the minimum rate for overtime must not be less than one-fourth of the weekly minimum, and it could at the discretion of the Board be set even higher.

Piece work, or employment on a commission basis, are not specifically mentioned in any section of the Act, but as "wage" or "wages" shall include any form of remuneration for labor performed, according to section

two of the Act, it follows that every person who can be classed by the Board as an employee will be subject to the law. Some persons working on their own time, and receiving remuneration solely on a commission basis, may be regarded as being in business for themselves. One of the problems of the Board will be to draw the line in each case between the employee and the commission salesman in business for himself.

THE suggestion has been heard in some quarters that in view of the delay which is bound to be experienced in getting equitable minimum wage rates set up in all branches of industry covered, the minimum rates presently in force for female employees should forthwith be instituted as temporary minimums for male employees.

This suggestion if adopted would probably alleviate conditions for workers in some of the sweatshops of industry, but there are at least two respects in which it would militate against the creation later of the more permanent minimum rates.

In the first place, if there is to be a differential rate in favor of male workers, the importance of avoiding any action which would at the outset give the public the impression that minimums are to be established without regard to the sex of the workers should not be overlooked. Once embarked on the same minimum rates for men and women employees, even though rates for the former were announced as merely provisional, the Industry and Labor Board would undoubtedly have an unfavorable public reaction to overcome at the beginning.

In the second place, the imposition of a blanket minimum for all male workers without a prior knowledge of the hours of labor and general working conditions in each industry would be little short of sheer speculation, and would not be a scientific method of determining minimum wages as contemplated by the Act. It is much better that several years, if need be, should pass before all the minimums are set up for the various industries and zones.

The writer understands that approximately two years elapsed between the date when minimum wages for women were first studied by the Ontario Minimum Wage Board in 1920 and the time when the rates were finally put into effect.

THE final problem of the new Board, to which reference should be made will be in readjusting minimum wage rates after they have been in effect for any period of time. It is always a simple matter to raise wages, whether they happen to be minimums or maximums, but it is an entirely different matter when it becomes necessary to lower them.

There is only one fair method, equitable to both employer and employee, by which minimum wages could be kept close to a given ratio to production costs, and that is by employing a sliding scale of rates tied to a "real wage" basis in relation to the cost of living at the time the minimum is first set by the Board. Each nominal minimum wage would then be adjusted appreciatively or depreciatively as the cost of living index, reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, rose or fell by a predetermined percentage of variation, and only after such disparity in the cost of living had been shown to have existed for a given period of time,—say three months, or six months from the date of the last adjustment of the minimum wage rates. No well-founded objection could be registered by either employer or employee to the changes in minimum wage rates thus automatically brought about.

Some representatives of labor take exception to a minimum wage rate predicated upon the prevailing cost of living, because, they say, it would prevent the workers from getting a larger share of the fruits of their labor in the future. However, this objection could easily be overcome by the administrative board making provision for changing the ratio of the minimum wage rate to the cost of living index whenever the development of an industry, by improved equipment or efficient management, resulted in an appreciable increase in net earnings.

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public? published?

principal? opportunity?

never? november?

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